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NINTH  
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**March, 1898.**





# NINTH REPORT

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF RHODE ISLAND,

RELATING TO THE

REGISTRY AND RETURNS

OF

Births, Marriages, and Deaths,

IN THE STATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1861.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
JOHN R. BARTLETT,  
SECRETARY OF STATE.



PROVIDENCE:  
ALFRED ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
1862.

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION  
OF THE  
RHODE ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.

---

JOSEPH MAURAN, M. D., *Providence.*

GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D., *Providence.*

EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D., *Providence.*

DAVID KING, M. D., *Newport.*

OTIS BULLOCK, M. D., *Warren.*

**State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, }  
December 18th, 1862.

*To the Honorable General Assembly:—*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the provisions of the seventy-sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes, the Annual Report on the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in this State, for the year 1861, is respectfully submitted.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,  
*Secretary of State.*

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PROVIDENCE, DECEMBER 18, 1862.

*To the Honorable John R. Bartlett,*  
*Secretary of State,*

SIR:—The tabular abstracts which make the most important part of the annual Report on Registration were prepared by other hands, under the general superintendence of the Committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society. This Committee hoped that DR. EDWARD A. CRANE, who has prepared the two previous Reports with so much ability, would be able to take charge of this. But he has been called to more active labor, in the service of the Sanitary Commission; and the Committee, after some delay in the hope of his returning to remain in Providence, placed the tables in my charge at a somewhat later period of the year than usual. A very few slight inaccuracies, rather of form than of substance, crept into the tables, which might have been avoided if the supervision of the work had been earlier en-



trusted to a single person. These inaccuracies are noticed in my remarks, so far as discovered.

The tables suggest observations on two kinds of subjects,—statistical and sanitary. They illustrate the growth of population, in different races, classes, and circumstances of time and place. In connection with this subject, the results of the last Census of the United States, so far as they relate to Rhode Island, are introduced into this Report. The remarks under the title, “Births, Marriages, and Deaths,” have been arranged on a plan which is somewhat new; and which not only renders them much more compact, but brings the results in regard to the three classes of events into nearer relation with one another, and makes it more easy to compare them together. In using the tables on the subject of Causes of Death, we have to examine the statistics of fatal diseases, and in this connection it seems appropriate to introduce any facts obtained in this State, which throw light on the causes of these diseases, and the means of preventing them. I have been glad to avail myself of the aid of physicians in other parts of the State, in addition to the results of the registry of deaths. If this plan could be continued, in more competent hands than mine, and with the assistance of medical observers, these Reports might become very useful, in pointing out the sources of waste of life and health, especially those causes of disease which are most destructive in the several towns and regions of our own State, and in suggesting preventive measures. I hope that this labor may be performed, next year, and often in future, by a member of the Registration Committee of the Medical Society, an eminent writer on statistical and sanitary matters, who has hitherto thought it incompatible with his official duties.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES W. PARSONS.

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## ERRATA.

Page 40, line 6, for 1,716, read 1,767.

Page 67, 4th line from bottom, for Pawtucket read Pawtuxet.



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REPORT ON REGISTRATION

OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

IN

RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1861.

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TABLE I.  
GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1861.

[illegible]

Burrillville.....	4,140	129	69	53	2	23	81	5	4	10	25	9	12	2	1	57	38	21	38	17	2	36	20	1,257	786	34	32	39	30	2,043	36.49
Cranston.....	7,500	272	135	133	..	80	164	11	13	4	38	28	17	2	6	134	63	71	64	68	2	63	70	1,005	1,011	25	49	27	30	3,517	26.42
Cumberland.....	8,538	240	130	110	..	84	139	7	9	1	66	39	16	5	1	115	62	63	58	66	1	63	70	1,294	1,055	21	45	32	62	3,348	29.38
Foster.....	1,695	46	23	23	..	45	1	..	..	..	12	12	3	..	..	26	12	14	26	..	12	14	16	620	702	51	57	50	14	1,322	50.90
Glocester.....	2,427	52	30	22	..	44	5	..	..	..	12	4	3	..	..	31	15	16	1	25	..	30	36	859	664	42	67	35	25	1,153	38.43
Johnston.....	3,440	100	47	63	..	57	37	3	3	2	119	55	83	10	1	178	35	31	40	40	..	83	94	972	924	27	40	30	50	1,896	28.73
North Providence	11,818	354	168	186	..	114	190	19	27	4	119	55	83	10	1	178	35	31	40	40	..	83	94	972	1,800	21	72	13	59	3,872	21.88
Scituate.....	4,251	67	22	35	..	49	6	1	2	..	40	37	16	5	2	121	54	73	77	50	..	54	71	1,015	473	46	18	33	79	1,489	41.37
Smithfield.....	13,283	283	139	144	..	102	152	13	10	6	80	60	16	5	2	121	54	73	77	50	..	54	71	1,041	2,205	28	54	31	09	3,740	29.39
Towns Prov. Co.	57,133	1,533	767	764	2	604	774	50	66	30	415	262	91	26	19	773	374	389	415	320	37	371	362	10,896	11,492	29	38	29	14	22,390	29.35
PROVIDENCE CITY.	50,000	1,725	933	789	..	654	916	86	69	546	302	182	33	29	..	1,051	507	544	525	526	..	507	544	11,104	14,636	21	30	26	30	25,740	24.49
Charlestown.....	981	28	19	9	..	28	8	..	..	2	24	23	1	..	..	15	7	8	14	1	..	7	7	198	237	28	29	33	86	435	31.08
Exeter.....	1,741	17	10	7	..	42	16	..	9	..	20	25	1	..	..	9	4	6	..	..	..	4	6	244	230	73	50	47	20	530	36.86
Hopkinton.....	2,738	48	32	16	..	64	10	6	1	..	23	21	1	2	..	51	28	23	51	..	28	53	691	668	24	68	29	04	1,233	24.69	
North Kingstown	3,104	81	40	41	..	58	13	8	1	8	27	22	5	..	..	74	19	23	43	1	73	94	25	1,002	1,130	52	74	46	20	2,132	38.40
South Kingstown	4,717	84	42	42	..	58	13	8	1	8	27	22	5	..	..	74	19	23	43	1	73	94	25	1,002	1,097	34	28	28	57	2,206	31.47
Richmond.....	1,064	21	13	8	..	11	6	2	2	5	16	14	7	..	..	49	24	25	..	..	..	22	25	451	690	20	69	27	96	1,166	24.47
Westerly.....	3,470	116	64	44	8	83	22	2	5	4	20	18	7	..	..	23	4	19	6	17	..	4	18	157	357	39	25	18	73	494	22.46
WASHINGTON CO.	18,715	306	220	107	8	289	62	15	8	21	145	123	14	5	3	264	121	143	114	19	131	118	141	3,962	4,304	33	58	30	53	8,206	31.53

## RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.																															
Bristol.....	8,907	195	106	89	..	101	74	4	14	2	88	55	22	8	3	168	70	98	125	41	2	70	98	2,238	3,870	31	98	39	49	6,106	36.35
Kent.....	414	219	196	..	237	133	14	11	19	120	89	21	4	4	2	302	161	141	238	58	6	158	140	4,631	4,728	29	69	33	77	9,469	31.53
Newport.....	21,896	578	283	287	8	327	191	29	22	9	224	108	91	14	6	369	189	190	206	102	1	196	178	6,115	6,617	27	50	31	56	11,732	32.24
Providence.....	107,799	3,253	1,703	1,553	21,258	1,690	145	135	80	931	564	273	69	49	17	1,824	881	943	941	846	37	878	936	22,002	26,128	25	06	27	91	48,139	26.53
Washington.....	18,715	395	220	107	8	289	62	15	8	21	145	123	14	5	3	264	121	143	114	19	131	118	141	3,962	4,304	33	58	30	53	8,206	31.53
WHOLE STATE.....	174,620	4,840	2,531	2,291	18	2,212	2,150	207	190	81	1,533	933	421	85	64	2,927	1,422	1,505	1,694	1,066	177	1,410	1,498	37,966	45,647	26	95	30	53	83,545	28.52



TABLE II. BIRTHS. 1861.

*Arranged by months, sexes, and divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole number.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence county towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.
January . . . .	Male,	202	11	7	21	62	84	17
	Female,	193	9	19	24	53	71	17
	Not stated,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total,	395	20	26	45	115	155	34
February . . . .	Male,	209	7	14	22	61	85	20
	Female,	180	6	8	15	64	74	13
	Not stated,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total,	389	13	22	37	125	159	33
March . . . . .	Male,	207	5	17	26	53	80	26
	Female,	180	2	18	20	56	69	15
	Not stated,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total,	388	7	35	47	109	149	41
April . . . . .	Male,	195	10	21	19	53	72	20
	Female,	179	10	15	25	54	63	12
	Not stated,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Total,	376	20	36	45	108	135	32
May . . . . .	Male,	199	9	7	25	53	91	14
	Female,	182	10	12	18	62	61	19
	Not stated,	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total,	382	19	19	44	115	152	33
June . . . . .	Male,	193	6	13	22	61	77	14
	Female,	186	1	13	22	71	68	11
	Not stated,	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Total,	381	7	26	45	133	145	25
July . . . . .	Male,	230	7	28	25	68	88	14
	Female,	187	9	32	22	57	59	8
	Not stated,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total,	417	16	60	47	125	147	22

TABLE II. BIRTHS. 1861. CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole number.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence county: towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.
August . . . . .	Male,	240	8	27	23	78	76	28
	Female,	208	6	19	26	73	69	15
	Not stated,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total,	448	14	46	49	151	145	43
September . . .	Male,	200	11	17	18	64	64	26
	Female,	222	14	14	25	78	77	14
	Not stated,	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Total,	424	25	31	45	142	141	40
October . . . . .	Male,	217	8	27	24	70	67	21
	Female,	191	7	11	22	73	62	16
	Not stated,	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Total,	411	15	38	46	143	129	40
November . . .	Male,	221	14	14	27	72	82	12
	Female,	178	5	13	34	55	55	16
	Not stated,	3	..	..	1	..	..	2
	Total,	402	19	27	62	127	137	30
December . . .	Male,	218	10	27	31	72	70	8
	Female,	205	10	21	34	68	61	11
	Not stated,	4	..	..	1	..	..	3
	Total,	427	20	48	66	140	131	22
Aggregate . . .	Male,	2,531	106	219	283	767	936	220
	Female,	2,291	89	195	287	764	789	167
	Not stated,	18	..	..	8	2	..	8
	Total,	4,840	195	414	578	1,533	1,725	395

TABLE III. PLURALITY BIRTHS. 1861.

*Arranged by months and divisions of the State, and exhibiting the nativity of the parents.*

MONTHS.	No. of cases.	SEX.	Number of children.	Kent co.	Newport co.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington county.	NATIVITY OF PARENTS.															
									American.	Irish.	Canadian.	British.	German.	British fa.	Irish mo.	Amer. fa.	British fa.	Amer. mo.	Irish mo.	Prussian fa.	Swedish fa.			
January .....	1	Male, Female,	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February .....	5	Male, Female,	5	..	..	..	4	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.....	5	Male, Female,	8	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
May.....	3	Male, Female,	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*June .....	4	Male, Female,	3	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July .....	9	Male, Female,	9	2	1	2	4	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August .....	6	Male, Female,	6	..	1	1	3	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
†September...	11	Male, Female,	7	2	1	..	8	..	2	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
October .....	3	Male, Female,	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November .....	2	Male, Female,	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .....	6	Male, Female,	8	..	3	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	55	Male, Female,	55	5	7	8	30	5	17	25	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

\*One case of triplets—1 male, 2 females; parents Canadian.

†One case of triplets—3 females; father British, mother Irish.

TABLE IV. MARRIAGES. 1861.

*Arranged by months and divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	Whole Number.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
		Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence county : towns.	Providence city.	Washington county.
January .....	141	9	9	20	35	60	8
February .....	112	6	8	22	26	33	17
March .....	83	1	8	10	26	23	15
April .....	144	3	10	10	35	76	10
May .....	126	4	5	19	38	53	7
June .....	157	9	17	14	41	60	16
July .....	110	11	5	14	36	34	10
August .....	114	4	13	19	31	39	8
September .....	138	5	13	28	47	35	10
October .....	142	12	15	22	33	47	13
November .....	146	10	12	24	38	46	16
December .....	120	9	5	22	29	40	15
Total .....	1,533	83	120	224	415	546	145

TABLE V. AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED. 1861.

[*Read thus: 46 men, under twenty, married women under twenty; 18 men, under twenty, married women from twenty to twenty-five; 276 men, from twenty to twenty-five, married women under twenty, &c.*]

AGES OF MEN.	AGES OF WOMEN.															Whole No. of men.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	Not stated.	
Under 20. ....	46	18	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
20 and under 25	276	324	64	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672
25    "    30	84	204	81	2	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383
30    "    35	25	27	23	12	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
35    "    40	14	46	37	9	29	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
40    "    45	1	8	5	4	7	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
45    "    50	1	6	15	1	15	3	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	53
50    "    55	..	..	..	3	2	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
55    "    60	..	1	1	1	5	1	9	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
60    "    65	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
65    "    70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
65    "    70	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
70    "    75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
75    "    80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80    "    85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
Whole number of women . . .	447	634	230	37	81	25	37	7	8	3	..	..	1	23	1,533	

TABLE VI. DEATHS. 1861.

*Arranged by months, sexes, and divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence county; towns.	Providence city.	Washington county.
January . . . .	Male,	124	5	21	21	29	35	13
	Female,	112	10	11	20	24	35	12
	Total,	236	15	32	41	53	70	25
February . . . .	Male,	110	8	10	13	30	41	8
	Female,	120	7	12	16	30	43	12
	Total,	230	15	22	29	60	84	20
March . . . . .	Male,	91	7	8	6	20	38	12
	Female,	119	6	8	10	36	48	11
	Total,	210	13	16	16	56	86	23
April . . . . .	Male,	113	4	11	14	30	36	18
	Female,	107	7	7	8	25	46	14
	Total,	220	11	18	22	55	82	32
May . . . . .	Male,	114	4	12	17	25	48	8
	Female,	99	7	10	14	24	34	10
	Total,	213	11	22	31	49	82	18
June . . . . .	Male,	97	3	8	10	25	39	12
	Female,	83	6	5	11	20	33	8
	Total,	180	9	13	21	45	72	20
July . . . . .	Male,	131	8	17	18	38	45	5
	Female,	109	8	8	7	36	47	3
	Total,	240	16	25	25	74	92	8
August . . . . .	Male,	177	10	20	23	57	58	9
	Female,	190	9	25	17	44	77	18
	Total,	367	19	45	40	101	135	27
September . . . .	Male,	137	6	15	21	36	51	8
	Female,	159	12	10	17	44	58	18
	Total,	296	18	25	38	80	109	26
October . . . . .	Male,	117	9	10	25	33	36	4
	Female,	155	6	17	25	46	48	13
	Total,	272	15	27	50	79	84	17
November . . . .	Male,	104	2	16	4	27	41	14
	Female,	121	10	11	18	30	38	14
	Total,	225	12	27	22	57	79	28
December . . . .	Male,	107	4	13	17	24	39	10
	Female,	131	10	17	17	40	37	10
	Total,	238	14	30	34	64	76	20
Aggregate . . . .	Male,	1,422	70	161	189	374	507	121
	Female,	1,505	98	141	180	399	544	143
	Total,	2,927	168	302	369	773	1,051	264

TABLE VII. DEATHS. 1861.

*Showing the number of each sex, in each period of life, in every town*

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Population, 1860.		Deaths, 1861.					
	Whole number.	SEX.	Per cent. to pop.	Whole number.	Sex.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.
Barrington.....	1,000	Male, 565 Female, 435	2.00	20	10 10	1 2	3 1	2 ..
Bristol.....	5,271	Male, 2,566 Female, 2,705	1.80	95	39 56	7 6	3 3	2 2
Warren.....	2,636	Male, 1,152 Female, 1,484	2.01	53	21 32	5 4	1 3	1 1
BRISTOL COUNTY.	8,907	Male, 4,283 Female, 4,624	1.89	168	70 98	13 12	7 7	5 3
Coventry.....	4,247	Male, 1,970 Female, 2,277	2.12	90	49 41	8 7	4 2	4 1
East Greenwich..	2,882	Male, 1,438 Female, 1,444	1.35	39	16 23	1 5	4 ..	.. ..
West Greenwich..	1,258	Male, 658 Female, 600	.95	12	7 5	.. 1	1 ..	1 ..
Warwick.....	8,916	Male, 4,106 Female, 4,810	1.81	161	89 72	12 12	9 5	6 3
KENT COUNTY...	17,303	Male, 8,172 Female, 9,131	1.75	302	161 141	21 25	18 7	11 4
Fall River.....	3,377	Male, 1,659 Female, 1,718	2.43	82	45 37	10 9	6 3	4 2
Jamestown.....	400	Male, 213 Female, 187	.50	2	.. 2	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..
Little Compton..	1,304	Male, 644 Female, 660	1.84	24	15 9	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Middletown.....	1,012	Male, 515 Female, 497	1.19	12	5 7	2 2	.. ..	.. ..
Newport.....	10,508	Male, 4,804 Female, 5,704	1.57	165	80 85	19 9	7 5	2 1
New Shoreham..	1,320	Male, 686 Female, 634	1.21	16	11 5	3 1	1 ..	.. ..
Portsmouth.....	2,048	Male, 1,059 Female, 989	1.51	31	15 16	3 ..	.. 1	.. ..
Tiverton.....	1,927	Male, 976 Female, 951	1.92	37	18 19	3 2	2 1	.. ..
NEWPORT COUNTY	21,896	Male, 10,556 Female, 11,340	1.69	369	189 180	41 23	16 11	6 3

TABLE VII. DEATHS. 1861.

*and division of the State; also, the ratio of deaths to population.*

3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	..
1	2	1	..	..	1	5	6	2	6	1	2	..	..
1	..	2	1	3	4	8	3	7	3	8	4	1	..
..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	6	1	..	..
1	..	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	5	..	..
1	2	2	..	1	3	6	7	4	7	9	3	..	..
2	..	3	2	6	7	11	8	8	5	11	11	2	..
1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	6	6	3	1	1
..	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	5	3	5	4	..	2
2	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	1	2	3	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
2	2	6	3	7	8	6	7	6	5	3	4	3	..
2	3	3	2	6	7	8	4	5	2	6	2	2	..
5	4	9	4	8	13	9	10	10	13	12	9	4	1
3	3	4	2	8	13	15	11	11	7	15	9	2	2
2	2	3	3	3	1	1	4	4	2	..	..	..	..
2	1	5	..	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
2	..	3	3	1	3	9	5	5	7	7	6	1	..
4	2	3	1	4	9	9	8	7	3	11	7	2	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	2	1	..	2	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	1
..	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	2	2	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	2	1	2	4	..	..
5	5	7	7	11	9	15	13	12	18	12	9	2	1
6	5	10	2	8	18	15	16	13	12	17	15	4	2



TABLE VII. DEATHS. 1861. CONTINUED.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Population, 1860.			Deaths, 1861.					
	Whole number.	SEX.		Per cent. to pop.	Whole number.	Sex.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.
Burrillville . . . . .	4,140	Male,	2,119	1.37	57	36	5	4	..
		Female,	2,021			21	3	2	..
Cranston . . . . .	7,500	Male,	3,829	1.79	134	63	16	10	..
		Female,	3,671			71	12	9	8
Cumberland . . . . .	8,339	Male,	3,927	1.38	115	52	14	6	3
		Female,	4,412			63	8	7	2
Foster . . . . .	1,935	Male,	958	1.34	26	12	1	..	1
		Female,	977			14	..	1	..
Glocester . . . . .	2,427	Male,	1,264	1.28	31	15	3	..	..
		Female,	1,163			16	2	1	..
Johnston . . . . .	3,440	Male,	1,727	1.92	66	35	6	4	2
		Female,	1,713			31	4	3	1
North Providence.	11,818	Male,	5,722	1.51	178	85	23	9	3
		Female,	6,096			93	27	9	6
Scituate . . . . .	4,251	Male,	2,094	.92	39	22	1	3	..
		Female,	2,157			17	4	..	1
Smithfield . . . . .	13,283	Male,	6,371	.96	127	54	8	8	2
		Female,	6,912			73	7	2	4
PROVIDENCE Co. ; TOWNS . . . . .	57,133	Male,	28,011	1.35	773	374	77	44	11
		Female,	29,122			399	67	34	22
PROVIDENCE CITY	50,666	Male,	23,894	2.07	1,051	507	137	53	17
		Female,	26,772			544	116	61	29
Charlestown . . . . .	981	Male,	483	1.53	15	7	2	..	..
		Female,	498			8	1	..	..
Exeter . . . . .	1,741	Male,	889	.52	9	4	..	..	..
		Female,	852			5	..	..	..
Hopkinton . . . . .	2,738	Male,	1,351	1.86	51	28	6	2	1
		Female,	1,387			23	1	2	1
North Kingstown.	3,104	Male,	1,513	1.42	44	19	1	..	..
		Female,	1,591			25	4	1	1
South Kingstown.	4,717	Male,	2,302	1.55	73	35	5	2	1
		Female,	2,415			38	2	2	2
Richmond . . . . .	1,964	Male,	948	2.49	49	24	6	..	1
		Female,	1,016			25	6	..	..
Westerly . . . . .	3,470	Male,	1,731	.66	23	4	..	1	..
		Female,	1,739			19	4	2	1
WASHINGTON Co.	18,715	Male,	9,217	1.41	264	121	20	5	3
		Female,	9,498			143	18	7	5

TABLE VII. DEATHS. 1861. CONTINUED.

3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
1	..	..	..	1	4	6	2	3	2	4	3	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	5	1	1	1	..	..
2	1	5	2	2	2	1	7	2	3	5	3	2	..
1	2	2	1	4	3	7	2	4	4	7	2	2	1
1	1	2	1	..	3	3	7	2	4	4	1	..	..
2	..	1	3	2	5	6	3	7	10	5	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	2	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	2	2	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	2	1	..	1
..	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	1
..	1	..	4	..	4	5	..	2	5	2	..	..	..
3	..	1	2	..	2	2	4	3	2	1	3	..	..
2	1	3	2	6	5	5	10	5	5	5	1	..	..
5	2	5	1	2	9	9	3	2	6	5	2	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	5	4	1	1	..
..	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	1
1	1	2	..	2	4	2	6	6	8	1	2	1	..
..	4	4	1	7	17	5	5	2	7	..	3	3	2
7	5	14	9	11	26	26	36	22	36	30	14	4	2
12	9	15	10	16	42	37	22	27	35	23	15	7	6
18	11	19	8	12	40	61	45	34	29	20	2	1	..
15	6	20	5	14	53	55	49	31	27	24	30	9	..
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	3	2	..	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	4	..	..
..	1	3	6	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	2	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	2	4	2	..
..	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	..	2	6	3	1	..
2	1	6	2	1	4	2	3	5	3	2	1	..	..
..	..	4	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
..	..	3	1	3	3	..	4	2	1	..	2	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
2	7	10	3	8	9	7	2	5	8	16	12	2	2
3	2	20	10	5	13	6	11	10	12	7	9	3	2

## RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population, 1880.			Deaths, 1861.			Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.
	Whole number.	SEX.		Per cent. to pop.	Whole number.	Sex.			
BRISTOL COUNTY.	8,907	Male, Female,	4,283 4,624	1.89	168	70 98	13 12	7 7	5 3
KENT COUNTY...	17,303	Male, Female,	8,172 9,131	1.75	302	161 141	21 25	18 7	11 4
NEWPORT COUNTY	21,896	Male, Female,	10,556 11,340	1.69	369	189 180	41 23	16 11	6 3
PROVIDENCE Co..	107,799	Male, Female,	51,905 55,894	1.69	1,824	881 943	214 183	97 95	28 51
WASHINGTON Co..	18,715	Male, Female,	9,217 9,498	1.41	264	121 143	20 18	5 7	3 5
WHOLE STATE...	174,620	Male, Female,	84,133 90,487	1.68	2,927	1,422 1,505	309 261	143 127	53 66

## RECAPITULATION.

3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
1	2	2	..	1	3	6	7	4	7	9	3	..	..
2	..	3	2	6	7	11	8	8	5	11	11	2	..
5	4	9	4	8	13	9	10	10	13	12	9	4	1
3	3	4	2	8	13	15	11	11	7	15	9	2	2
5	5	7	7	11	9	15	13	12	18	12	9	2	1
6	5	10	2	8	18	15	16	13	12	17	15	4	2
25	16	33	17	23	66	87	81	56	65	50	16	5	2
27	15	35	15	30	95	92	71	58	62	47	45	16	6
2	7	10	3	8	9	7	2	5	8	16	12	2	2
3	2	20	10	5	13	6	11	10	12	7	9	3	2
38	34	61	31	51	100	124	113	87	111	99	49	13	6
41	25	72	31	57	146	139	117	100	98	97	89	27	12

TABLE VIII. CAUSES OF DEATH. 1861.

Arranged alphabetically; showing the number of each sex, who died from each cause, in every month, and in the several periods of life.

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Unknown.
Male...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	11	Abscess .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" .....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Angina Pectoris .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	5	2	26	1	1	Aneurism .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	4	4	2	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	6	3	31	31	57	Apoplexy .....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	10	6	3	1
Male...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	8	" .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Asthma .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	" .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Anæmia .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	12	2	3	" .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	12	12	24	Bowels, Inflammation of .....	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	12	24	" .....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	12	24	Bladder, Disease of .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	Bowels, Disease of .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	2	4	" .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	10	11	21	Brain, Congestion of .....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	11	21	" .....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	3	5	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	23	20	43	Brain, Inflammation of .....	13	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	4	1	20	20	43	" .....	10	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male...	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	17	17	34	Brain, Disease of .....	4	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	1	3	1	1

Female	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	10	27	Brain, Disease of	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Male	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	Birth, Premature.	3						
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	Bronchocele.	5						
Female	1	1	2	1	1	1	2		9	1	Bronchitis	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	2	2	1	1	1	1	3		9	18	"	2				2	4	1
Male	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	10	11	21	Burns and Scalds.	9	1	1	1			
Female	1	1	2	1	1	1	3		1	1	"	7	2	1	1			
Male										1	Cancer oris.	1		1				
Male	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	14			Cancer				2	5	3	1
Female	3	6	3	4	2	4	5	3	44	58	"				1	4	10	11
Female									1	1	Carbuncle							1
Female	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	1	21		Casualty	1	2	1	3	7	4	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		5	26	"			1	2			1
Female	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	19	19	Child Birth.			1	5	10	3	
Male									6		Cholera Infantum.	66						
Female										68	"	68						3
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	8	12	Cholera Morbus.				1	1	3	1
Female									6		Colic	1			1	1	2	1
Female									3	9	"				1			2
Male	22	23	20	19	21	20	30	18	241		Consumption	20	1	4	16	59	45	39
Female	20	25	27	23	19	12	27	28	20	27	"	17	2	4	29	86	61	37
Male	2	4	2	5	2	5	3	1	31		Convulsions.	27	3			1		1
Female	2	9	3	3	3	7	2	3	39		"	35	1	1	1	1		
Male	3	1	1	4	5	5	5	2	32		Croup	17	9					
Female	2	4	5	4	3	1	1	2	26	58	"	29	2					
Male	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	19		Debility	15						3
Female	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	13	32	"	11			1	1		1
Male									4	4	Delirium Tremens.				2	1	1	
Female											Diarrhea	24			1	1	2	1



Female	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	5	8	7	1	8	2	4	4	1
Male	3	4	2	5	4	3	7	2	6	1	2	9	5	6	11	...	...
Female	8	4	3	2	2	5	7	7	3	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	3	1	1	2	...	...	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	1	2	3	...	2	3	4	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	2	4	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...
Male	3	3	2	3	5	3	3	2	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Female	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	1	1	1	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

94 Fever, Typhoid.

1 Heat

Heart, Disease of.

Hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoids.

Hernia.

Hooping Cough.

Homicide.

Hydrocephalus.

Infantile.

Influenza.

Intemperance.

Insanity.

Jaundice.

Joints, Disease of.

Kidneys, Disease of.

Laryngitis.

Liver, Disease of.



TABLE VIII. CAUSES OF DEATH. 1861. CONTINUED.

SEX.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	AGE.												Under 5.	PERIOD.												80 and over.	Unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.				5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Female	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	17	31	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



## RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population, 1860.		Deaths, 1861.			Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.
	Whole number.	SEX.	Per cent. to pop.	Whole number.	Sex.			
BRISTOL COUNTY.	8,907	Male,	1.89	168	70	13	7	5
		Female,			98	12	7	3
KENT COUNTY...	17,303	Male,	1.75	302	161	21	18	11
		Female,			141	25	7	4
NEWPORT COUNTY	21,896	Male,	1.69	369	189	41	16	6
		Female,			180	23	11	3
PROVIDENCE Co..	107,799	Male,	1.69	1,824	881	214	97	28
		Female,			943	183	95	51
WASHINGTON Co..	18,715	Male,	1.41	264	121	20	5	3
		Female,			143	18	7	5
WHOLE STATE...	174,620	Male,	1.68	2,927	1,422	309	143	53
		Female,			1,505	261	127	66

## RECAPITULATION.

3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
1	2	2	..	1	3	6	7	4	7	9	3	..	..
2	..	3	2	6	7	11	8	8	5	11	11	2	..
5	4	9	4	8	13	9	10	10	13	12	9	4	1
3	3	4	2	8	13	15	11	11	7	15	9	2	2
5	5	7	7	11	9	15	13	12	18	12	9	2	1
6	5	10	2	8	18	15	16	13	12	17	15	4	2
25	16	33	17	23	66	87	81	56	65	50	16	5	2
27	15	35	15	30	95	92	71	58	62	47	45	16	6
2	7	10	3	8	9	7	2	5	8	16	12	2	2
3	2	20	10	5	13	6	11	10	12	7	9	3	2
38	34	61	31	51	100	124	113	87	111	99	49	13	6
41	25	72	31	57	146	139	117	100	98	97	89	27	12



Female	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	10	27	Brain, Disease of	5	2	1	1	1	1	1
Male	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	Birth, Premature	3							
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	"	5						
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Bronchocele							1
Male	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	9	1	Bronchitis	4	1	1	1	2	4	1
Female	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	9	18	"	2						
Male	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	Burns and Scalds	9	1	1				
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	21	"	7	2	1	1			
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Canerum oris	1						
Male	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	14	1	Cancer				2	5	3	1
Female	3	6	3	4	2	4	5	3	4	58	"				1	4	10	11
Female	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Carbuncle	1						1
Male	2	2	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	Casualty	1	2	1	1	3	7	4
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	26	"	1	2	1	2			1
Female	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	19	19	Child Birth			1	5	10	3	1
Male	2	2	1	1	9	20	15	10	66	19	Cholera Infantum	66						
Female	1	1	1	2	10	31	13	10	68	134	"	68						
Male	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	8	Cholera Morbus				1	1	3	1
Female	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	6	12	"				1	1	3	1
Male	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	Colic	1			1	1	2	1
Female	22	23	20	20	19	21	20	30	18	3	"				1		2	
Male	20	25	25	27	23	19	12	27	28	29	Consumption	20	1	4	16	59	45	39
Female	2	4	2	2	5	2	5	3	1	241	"	17	2	4	29	86	61	37
Male	2	9	3	3	3	3	7	2	2	31	Convulsions	27	3	1	1			1
Female	3	1	1	4	5	3	1	1	2	39	"	35	1	1	1	1		
Male	2	4	5	4	3	1	1	2	4	58	Croup	29	2	1				
Female	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	19	26	"	17	9					
Female	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	13	32	Debility	15						3
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	Delirium Tremens	11			1	1	1	
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	24	Diarrhoea	24			1	1	2	1

TABLE VIII. CAUSES OF DEATH. 1861. CONTINUED.

SEX.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	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CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	CAUSES OF DEATH.											
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TABLE VIII. CAUSES OF DEATH. 1861. CONTINUED.

SEX.	CAUSES OF DEATH.												Total.	Males.	Females.	Under 5.	AGE.											Unknown.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.					5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.		
Female	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	17	31	Liver, Disease of.	..	1	..	1	1	6	4	1	1	2	..		
Male...	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	Lungs, Congestion of	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..		
Female	2	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	7	17	"	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..		
Male...	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	Lungs, Disease of.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..		
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	12	"	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..		
Male...	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	Malformation	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Female	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	7	13	"	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Male...	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	7	5	..	..	32	..	Marasmus,	..	27	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..		
Female	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	6	3	1	..	24	56	"	..	17	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..		
Male...	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	Measles	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Female	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	"	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Male...	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	7	..	Mortification.	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..		
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	10	"	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Male...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	Neglect and Exposure.	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	4	"	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Female	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Ovary, Tumor of	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Male...	7	3	6	4	3	4	1	6	5	3	1	..	49	..	Old Age	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	10	37	1	..		
Female	5	7	12	4	4	4	9	11	10	7	4	6	..	83	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	59	1	..	..		
Male...	3	..	1	1	5	2	2	1	4	..	..	..	25	132	Paralysis.	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	6	12	3	..		
Female	2	1	3	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	40	"	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	7	..	..		
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pericarditis	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Female	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Phlebitis	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Male...	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	Peritonitis	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Female	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	"	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..		





TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. 1861.

*Showing what part of the mortality, in the whole State and each division, is ascribed to each several cause, and class of causes.*

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the whole State.	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.					
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.			Washington co.	Providence city.	Providence co.; towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.	Bristol county.
168	302	369	778	1,051	264	All Causes.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
161	272	344	688	1,013	247	Specified Causes.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
30	79	89	186	258	101	I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES,.....	27.27	40.89	25.47	27.03	25.87	29.05	18.63
25	14	32	53	87	18	SPORADIC DISEASES.	8.40	7.29	8.59	7.70	9.30	5.15	15.53
25	34	42	76	153	24	II. GENERAL, OR NOT LOCALIZED	12.99	9.72	15.10	11.05	12.21	12.50	15.53
45	80	105	193	271	55	III. NERVOUS SYSTEM.....	27.49	22.27	26.75	28.05	30.52	29.41	27.95
9	5	12	34	47	6	IV. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.....	4.15	2.43	4.64	4.94	3.49	1.84	5.59
6	16	22	53	58	9	V. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.....	6.02	3.64	5.73	7.70	6.40	5.88	3.73
..	4	4	5	13	2	VI. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.....	1.03	.81	1.28	.73	1.16	1.47	..
1	8	9	12	16	1	VII. URINARY SYSTEM.....	1.72	.40	1.58	1.75	2.62	2.94	.62
4	4	1	3	13	..	VIII. GENERATIVE SYSTEM.....	.92	..	1.28	.44	.29	1.47	2.48
..	..	..	3	4	..	IX. LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.....	.25	..	.39	.44	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	7	X. INTEGUMENTIVE SYSTEM.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	11	18	36	37	24	XI. Old Age.....	4.84	9.72	3.65	5.23	5.23	4.04	3.73
10	17	10	34	56	7	XII. External Causes.....	4.92	2.83	5.53	4.94	2.91	6.25	6.21

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.								
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.	Percentage in the whole State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Whole State.	Washington co.	Providence city.	Providence co.; towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.	Bristol county.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.														
..	..	..	1	..	..	.04	1 Cancer oris.....	1	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	.04	1 Carbuncle.....	..	..	..	..	..	.37	..
6	10	14	39	61	4	4.92	134 Cholera Infantum.....	134	1.62	6.02	5.67	4.07	3.68	3.73
1	1	1	4	5	..	.44	12 Cholera Morbus.....	12	..	.49	.58	.29	.37	.62
3	4	10	13	24	4	2.13	58 Croup.....	58	1.62	2.37	1.89	2.91	1.47	1.86
4	1	8	8	22	1	1.61	44 Diarrhoea.....	44	.40	2.17	1.16	2.33	.37	2.48
..	23	12	21	22	62	5.14	140 Diphtheria.....	140	25.10	2.17	3.05	3.49	8.46	..
4	20	8	27	32	5	3.52	96 Dysentery.....	96	2.02	3.16	3.92	2.33	7.35	2.48
2	..	2	5	4	..	.48	13 Erysipelas.....	13	..	.39	.73	.58	..	1.24
..	2	..	2	3	..	.26	7 Fever, Puerperal.....	7	..	.30	.29	..	.73	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	.11	3 Fever, Remittent.....	3	..	..	.15	.58	..	..
5	9	15	35	23	16	3.78	103 Fever, Typhoid, Typhus, &c.....	103	6.48	2.27	5.09	4.36	3.31	3.11
2	3	1	14	25	..	1.65	45 Hooping Cough.....	45	..	2.47	2.03	.29	1.10	1.24
1	1	..	..	1	..	.11	3 Influenza.....	3	..	.10	..	..	.37	.62
..	..	..	5	6	..	.40	11 Measles.....	11	..	.59	.73	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	.04	1 Pyæmia.....	1	..	.10	..	..	..	..
2	2	7	9	28	9	2.09	57 Scarletina.....	57	3.64	2.76	1.31	2.03	.73	1.24
..	..	5	..	..	..	.18	5 Small Pox.....	5	..	..	..	1.45	..	..
..	1	2	1	1	..	.18	5 Syphilis.....	5	..	.10	.15	.58	37	..

1	2	3	4	Through	15	25.47	27.03	25.87	29.05	18.63
30	79	89	186	743	Total	40.89	27.03	25.87	29.05	18.63
II. GENERAL, OR NOT LOCALIZED.										
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	11	40	.89	.29	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	3	.11	.10	.29	..	..	..
5	2	3	7	21	.77	.30	1.01	.87	.73	3.11
7	3	2	14	51	1.87	2.37	2.03	.58	1.10	4.35
5	3	10	10	48	1.76	.79	1.45	2.91	1.10	3.11
..	..	..	1	2	.07	.10	.15	..	..	..
1	..	..	3	5	.18	.10	.44	..	..	.62
4	1	12	9	56	2.06	2.76	1.31	3.49	.37	2.48
..	3	..	4	10	.37	.40	.58	..	1.10	..
..	..	..	..	3	.11	.30	..	..	..	..
3	1	3	3	14	.51	.39	.44	.87	.37	1.86
..	1	1	..	5	.18	.30	..	.29	.37	..
25	14	32	53	229	Total	7.29	7.70	9.30	5.15	15.53
III. NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
8	5	14	13	57	2.09	1.21	1.89	4.07	1.84	4.97
..	6	2	..	21	.77	..	..	.58	2.21	..
..	5	5	11	43	1.58	1.62	1.60	1.45	1.84	..
2	2	3	4	27	.99	1.18	.58	.87	.73	1.24
..	6	10	11	70	2.57	1.62	1.60	2.91	2.21	..
..	..	..	1	4	.15	.30	.15	..	..	..
1	..	..	4	11	.40	.49	.58	..	..	.62
6	4	..	22	63	2.31	1.21	3.20	..	1.47	3.73

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. 1861. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the whole State.	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.					
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.: towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.			Washington co.	Providence city.	Providence co.: towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.	Bristol county.
1	5	7	2	10	..	Insanity.....	.48	..	.99	.29	..	..	.62
7	5	7	6	11	4	Paralysis.....	1.46	1.62	1.09	.87	2.03	1.84	4.35
..	1	1	2	..	1	Tetanus.....	.18	.40	..	.29	.29	.37	..
25	34	42	76	153	24	Total.....	12.99	9.72	15.10	11.05	12.21	12.50	15.53
2	3	..	2	1	..	IV. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						..	1.24
1	3	..	2	8	..	8 Asthma.....	.29	..	.10	.29	..	1.10	.62
25	52	74	148	184	40	18 Bronchitis.....	.66	16.20	.79	.29	1.16	1.10	15.53
4	1	3	..	3	1	523 Consumption.....	19.19	40	18.16	21.51	21.51	19.12	2.48
6	..	1	1	8	1	12 Dropsy of the Chest.....	.44	.40	.30	..	.87	.37	3.73
..	4	6	..	..	2	17 Lungs, Congestion of.....	.62	.40	.79	.15	.29	..	..
..	1	1	5	2	..	12 Lungs, Disease of.....	.44	.81	..	..	1.74	1.47	..
..	1	1	1	2	..	9 Pleurisy.....	.33	..	.20	.73	.29	.37	..
7	14	15	34	65	11	146 Pneumonia.....	5.36	4.45	6.42	4.94	4.36	5.15	4.35
..	2	1	1	..	..	4 Throat, Affections of.....	.15	..	..	.15	.29	.73	..
45	80	105	193	271	55	Total.....	27.49	22.27	26.75	28.05	30.52	29.41	27.95

V. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.									
.. 8	.. 5	.. 12	.. 33	1	.. 6	1 Aneurism.....	.04	.. 10	.. 4.97
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	41	105	Heart, Affections of.....	3.85	4.05	1.84
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	4	5	Heart, Malformation of.....	.18	.39	..
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	1	2	Phlebitis.....	.07	.10	.62
9	5	12	34	47	6	Total .....	4.15	4.64	5.59
VI. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.									
.. 1	.. 4	.. 3	.. 9	3	3	Bowels, Cancer of.....	.11	.30	..
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 3	6	24	Bowels, Inflammation of.....	.88	.59	..
.. 1	.. 3	.. 1	.. 3	4	9	Colic.....	.33	.39	.62
.. 1	.. 3	.. 1	.. 1	1	5	Hernia.....	.18	.10	..
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2	1	4	Jaundice.....	.15	.10	..
.. 2	.. 2	.. 6	.. 8	3	3	Liver, Cancer of.....	.11	.30	..
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	10	31	Liver, Diseases of.....	1.14	.99	1.24
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	4	7	Peritonitis.....	.26	.39	.62
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	5	9	Stomach, Cancer of.....	.33	.49	..
.. 1	.. 1	.. 2	.. 6	7	15	Stomach, Disease of.....	.55	.69	..
.. 2	.. 2	.. 8	.. 19	3	3	Tubes Mesenterica.....	.11	.30	..
.. 2	.. 2	.. 1	.. 1	9	40	Teething.....	1.46	.89	1.24
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	1	4	Worms.....	.15	.10	..
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 3	1	7	Organs, Disease of.....	.26	.40	..
6	16	22	53	58	9	Total.....	6.02	5.73	3.73
VII. URINARY SYSTEM.									
.. 3	.. 3	.. 2	.. 2	3	3	Bladder, Diseases of.....	.11	.30	..
.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	2	8	Diabetes.....	.29	.20	1.10



TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. 1861. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the Whole State.	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.					
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.			Washington co.	Providence city.	Providence co.; towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.	Bristol county.
..	1	2	4	1	1	15 Kidneys, Disease of.....	.55	.40	.69	.58	.58	.37	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1 Kidney, Cancer of.....	.04	..	.10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1 Prostate, Disease of.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	4	4	5	13	2	Total.....	1.03	81	1.28	.73	1.16	1.47	..
VIII. GENERATIVE SYSTEM.													
..	1	..	1	2	..	4 Breast, Cancer of.....	.15	..	.20	.15	..	.37	..
1	2	5	3	7	1	19 Child Birth.....	.61	.40	.69	.44	1.45	.73	.62
..	..	..	2	1	..	3 Ovary, Disease of.....	.11	..	.10	.29	..	..	..
..	4	1	5	4	..	14 Uterus, Cancer of.....	.51	..	.39	.73	.29	1.47	..
..	1	3	1	2	..	7 Uterus, Disease of.....	.26	..	.20	.15	.87	.37	..
1	8	9	12	16	1	Total.....	1.72	.40	1.58	1.75	2.62	2.94	.62
IX. LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.													
..	..	..	1	..	..	1 Bone, Cancer of.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	3 Joints, Disease of.....	.11	..	.30	..	..	..	..



TABLE X. OCCUPATIONS AND AGES AT DEATH. 1861.

*Showing the average age at death in the several occupations, Providence city being separated from the rest of the State, and ages under twenty being excluded.*

OCCUPATIONS.	WHOLE STATE.			PROVIDENCE CITY.			REST OF THE STATE.		
	Number who died.	Aggregate age.	Average age.	Number who died.	Aggregate age.	Average age.	Number who died.	Aggregate age.	Average age.
I. AGRICULTURISTS.									
Farmer . . . . .	155	10,158	65.54	3	186	62.00	152	9,972	65.61
Gardener . . . . .	6	278	46.33	2	112	56.00	4	166	41.50
II. MECHANICS AND ARTISANS.									
Baker . . . . .	1	37	37.00	1	37	37.00	..	..	..
Belt-maker . . . . .	1	79	79.00	1	79	79.00	..	..	..
Blacksmith . . . . .	10	477	47.70	4	167	41.75	6	310	51.66
Block-maker . . . . .	1	32	32.00	1	32	32.00	..	..	..
Cabinet-maker . . . . .	4	197	49.25	3	123	41.00	1	74	74.00
Carpenter . . . . .	32	1,621	50.66	12	608	50.67	20	1,013	50.65
Carriage-maker . . . . .	3	124	41.33	..	..	..	3	124	41.33
Caulker . . . . .	1	79	79.00	..	..	..	1	79	79.00
Cigar-maker . . . . .	1	35	35.00	1	35	35.00	..	..	..
Cooper . . . . .	3	197	65.67	1	46	46.00	2	151	75.50
Die-sinker . . . . .	1	30	30.00	1	30	30.00	..	..	..
Dyer . . . . .	1	70	70.00	1	70	70.00	..	..	..
Engraver . . . . .	3	116	38.67	2	75	37.50	1	41	41.00
Foundryman . . . . .	5	180	36.00	5	180	36.00	..	..	..
Harness-maker . . . . .	3	119	39.67	2	78	39.00	1	41	41.00
Jeweler . . . . .	13	408	31.38	9	305	33.89	4	103	25.75
Machinist . . . . .	15	697	46.47	6	258	43.00	9	439	48.78
Mason . . . . .	8	434	54.25	5	260	52.00	3	174	58.00
Miller . . . . .	2	130	65.00	..	..	..	2	130	65.00
Nail-maker . . . . .	1	30	30.00	1	30	30.00	..	..	..
Operative . . . . .	24	844	35.17	1	20	20.00	23	824	35.83
Overseer . . . . .	2	96	48.00	2	96	48.00	..	..	..
Painter . . . . .	15	628	41.87	8	319	39.88	7	309	44.14
Printer . . . . .	2	82	41.00	2	82	41.00	..	..	..
Sail-maker . . . . .	1	47	47.00	1	47	47.00	..	..	..
Shoe-maker . . . . .	11	637	57.91	2	106	53.00	9	531	59.00
Stone-cutter . . . . .	4	266	66.50	..	..	..	4	266	66.50
Stucco-worker . . . . .	1	46	46.00	1	46	46.00	..	..	..
Tin-plate-worker . . . . .	2	99	49.50	..	..	..	2	99	49.50
Weaver . . . . .	5	235	47.00	..	..	..	5	235	47.00
Wheelwright . . . . .	1	34	34.00	1	34	34.00	..	..	..
Not specified . . . . .	6	263	43.83	2	69	34.50	4	194	48.50
III. LABORERS.									
Coachman . . . . .	2	110	55.00	1	45	45.00	1	65	65.00
Laborer . . . . .	123	5,894	47.92	64	2,792	43.66	59	3,102	52.58

TABLE X. OCCUPATIONS. CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	WHOLE STATE.			PROVIDENCE CITY.			REST OF THE STATE.		
	Number who died.	Aggregate age.	Average age.	Number who died.	Aggregate age.	Average age.	Number who died.	Aggregate age.	Average age.
Servant.....	3	132	44.00	1	21	21.00	2	111	55.50
Teamster.....	5	294	58.80	1	60	60.00	4	234	58.50
IV. BUSINESS MEN.									
Accountant.....	14	637	45.50	5	153	30.60	9	484	53.78
Agent.....	2	82	41.00	1	40	40.00	1	42	42.00
Broker.....	1	73	73.00	1	73	73.00	..	..	..
Butcher.....	2	85	42.50	2	85	42.50	..	..	..
Druggist.....	1	33	33.00	1	33	33.00	..	..	..
Engineer.....	2	77	38.50	1	53	53.00	1	24	24.00
Grocer.....	8	390	48.75	5	200	40.00	3	190	63.33
Inn-keeper.....	2	148	74.00	2	148	74.00	..	..	..
Manufacturer.....	9	581	54.56	1	62	62.00	8	519	64.88
Merchant.....	22	1,128	51.27	10	539	53.90	12	589	49.08
Pedler.....	2	101	50.50	..	..	..	2	101	50.50
Restaurant-keeper...	2	113	56.50	1	62	62.00	1	51	51.00
Salesman.....	2	122	61.00	2	122	61.00	..	..	..
Sexton.....	1	81	81.00	..	..	..	1	81	81.00
Sheriff.....	1	37	37.00	..	..	..	1	37	37.00
Stable-keeper.....	1	59	59.00	1	59	59.00	..	..	..
Tailor.....	3	156	52.00	..	..	..	3	156	52.00
Telegraph-operator...	1	21	21.00	..	..	..	1	21	21.00
Trader.....	11	545	49.55	5	289	57.80	6	256	42.66
V. PROFESSIONAL MEN.									
Clergyman.....	1	96	96.00	1	96	96.00	..	..	..
Lawyer.....	3	163	54.33	3	163	54.33	..	..	..
Musician.....	1	28	28.00	1	28	28.00	..	..	..
Physician.....	4	183	45.75	2	61	30.50	2	122	61.00
Public Officer.....	1	48	48.00	..	..	..	1	48	48.00
Student.....	3	81	27.00	1	26	26.00	2	55	27.50
Teacher.....	3	70	23.33	..	..	..	3	70	23.33
VI. SEAFARING MEN.									
Fisherman.....	2	101	50.50	..	..	..	2	101	50.50
Mariner.....	22	1,187	53.95	9	494	54.89	13	693	53.31
Pilot.....	1	30	30.00	..	..	..	1	30	30.00
Shipmaster.....	4	228	57.00	1	57	57.00	3	171	57.00
VII. SOLDIERS.....	2	65	32.50	2	65	32.50	..	..	..
VIII. FEMALES.									
Dress-maker.....	1	22	22.00	1	22	22.00	..	..	..
Doctress.....	1	64	64.00	..	..	..	1	64	64.00
Hat-trimmer.....	1	46	46.00	1	46	46.00	..	..	..
Milliner.....	1	23	23.00	..	..	..	1	23	23.00

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. 1861. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.								
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.: towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.	Whole State.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the whole State.	Washington co.	Providence city.	Providence co.: towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.	Bristol county.
1	..	..	2	10	..	13	Insanity.....	.48	..	.99	.29	..	..	.62
7	5	7	6	11	4	40	Paralysis.....	1.46	1.62	1.09	.87	2.03	1.84	4.35
..	1	1	2	..	1	5	Tetanus.....	.18	.40	...	.29	.29	.37	...
25	34	42	76	153	24	354	Total.....	12.99	9.72	15.10	11.05	12.21	12.50	15.53
IV. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.														
2	3	..	2	1	..	8	Asthma.....	.29	..	.10	.29	..	1.10	1.24
1	3	4	2	8	..	18	Bronchitis.....	.66	..	.79	.29	1.16	1.10	.62
25	52	74	148	184	40	523	Consumption.....	19.19	16.20	18.16	21.51	21.51	19.12	15.53
4	1	3	..	3	1	12	Dropsy of the Chest.....	.44	.40	.30	...	.87	.37	2.48
6	..	1	1	8	1	17	Lungs, Congestion of.....	.62	.40	.79	.15	.29	..	3.73
..	4	6	..	..	2	12	Lungs, Disease of.....	.44	.81	..	..	1.74	1.47	...
..	1	1	5	2	..	9	Pleurisy.....	.33	..	.20	.73	.29	.37	...
7	14	15	34	65	11	146	Pneumonia.....	5.36	4.45	6.42	4.94	4.36	5.15	4.35
..	2	1	1	..	..	4	Throat, Affections of.....	.15	...	...	.15	.29	.73	...
45	80	105	193	271	55	749	Total.....	27.49	22.27	26.75	28.05	30.52	29.41	27.95



TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. 1861. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the whole State.	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.					
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.: towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.			Washington co.	Providence city.	Providence co.: towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.	Bristol county.
..	1	2	4	7	1	15 Kidneys, Disease of.....	.55	.40	.69	.58	.58	.37	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1 Kidney, Cancer of.....	.04	..	.10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1 Prostate, Disease of.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	4	4	5	13	2	Total.....	1.03	81	1.28	.73	1.16	1.47	..
..	1	..	1	2	..	VIII. GENERATIVE SYSTEM.						..	..
1	2	5	3	7	1	4 Breast, Cancer of.....	.15	..	.20	.15	..	.37	..
..	..	..	2	1	..	19 Child Birth.....	.61	.40	.69	.44	1.45	.73	.62
..	..	1	5	4	..	3 Ovary, Disease of.....	.11	..	.10	.29	..	..	..
..	4	1	1	2	..	14 Uterus, Cancer of.....	.51	..	.39	.73	.29	1.47	..
..	1	3	1	2	..	7 Uterus, Disease of.....	.26	..	.20	.15	.87	.37	..
1	8	9	12	16	1	Total.....	1.72	.40	1.58	1.75	2.62	2.94	.62
..	..	..	1	..	..	IX. LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.						..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Bone, Cancer of.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	3 Joints, Disease of.....	.11	..	.30	..	..	..	..

1	1	1	1	4	4	6 Rheumatism.....	.22	..	.39	..	..	.37	.62
8	3	1	2	3	8	12 Spine, Disease of.....	.44	..	.30	.29	..	1.10	1.86
..	..	..	..	3	3	3 Spina Bifida.....	.11	..	.30	..	..	..	...
4	4	1	3	13	25	Total.....	.92	..	1.28	.44	.29	1.47	2.48
X. INTEGUMENTIVE SYSTEM.													
..	..	..	1	..	..	1 Face, Cancer of.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	4	..	6 Skin, Disease of.....	.22	..	.39	.29	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	4	7	Total.....	.25	..	.39	.44	..	..	..
6	11	18	36	37	132	XI. Old Age.	4.84	9.72	3.65	5.23	4.04	3.73	3.73
XII. EXTERNAL CAUSES.													
1	1	1	8	9	1	21 Burns and Scalds.....	.77	.40	.89	1.16	.29	.37	.62
2	7	..	5	11	1	26 Casualty.....	.95	.40	1.09	.73	..	2.58	1.24
..	..	..	1	3	..	4 Exposure and Neglect.....	.15	..	.30	.15	..	..	..
4	2	3	8	12	..	29 Drowning.....	1.06	..	1.18	1.16	.87	.73	2.48
..	1	..	..	..	..	1 Heat.....	.04	..	..	..	..	.37	..
..	..	1	..	1	1	3 Homicide.....	.11	.40	.10	..	.29	..	..
2	2	1	8	11	2	26 Intemperance.....	.95	.81	1.09	1.16	.29	.73	1.24
..	..	3	2	4	..	9 Poison.....	.33	..	.39	.29	.87	..	..
..	1	1	1	1	..	3 Suffocation.....	.11	..	.10	..	.29	.37	..
1	3	..	2	4	2	12 Suicide.....	.44	.81	.39	.29	..	1.10	.62
10	17	10	34	56	7	Total.....	4.92	2.83	5.53	4.94	2.91	6.25	6.21
7	27	25	85	38	15	197 Not stated.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	2	5 Unknown, Sudden.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the whole State.	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.				
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.			Washington co.	Providence city.	Providence co.; towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.
I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
..	..	..	1	..	..	1 Cancerum oris.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1 Carbuncle.....	.04	..	..	..	..	..
6	10	14	39	61	4	134 Cholera Infantum.....	4.92	1.62	6.02	5.67	4.07	3.68
1	1	1	4	5	..	12 Cholera Morbus.....	.44	..	.49	.58	.29	.37
3	4	10	13	24	4	58 Croup.....	2.13	1.62	2.37	1.89	2.91	1.47
4	1	8	8	22	1	44 Diarrhoea.....	1.61	.40	2.17	1.16	2.33	.37
..	23	12	21	22	62	140 Diphtheria.....	5.14	25.10	2.17	3.05	3.49	8.46
4	20	8	27	32	5	96 Dysentery.....	3.52	2.02	3.16	3.92	2.33	7.35
2	2	2	5	4	..	13 Erysipelas.....	.48	..	.39	.73	.58	..
..	2	..	2	3	..	7 Fever, Puerperal.....	.26	..	.30	.29	..	.73
..	..	2	1	..	..	3 Fever, Remittent.....	.11	..	..	.15	.58	..
5	9	15	35	23	16	103 Fever, Typhoid, Typhus, &c.....	3.78	6.48	2.27	5.09	4.36	3.31
2	3	1	14	25	..	45 Hooping Cough.....	1.65	..	2.47	2.03	.29	1.10
1	1	..	..	1	..	3 Influenza.....	.11	..	.10	..	..	.37
..	..	..	5	6	..	11 Measles.....	.40	..	.59	.73	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1 Pyæmia.....	.04	..	.10	..	..	..
2	2	7	9	28	9	57 Scarletina.....	2.05	3.64	2.76	1.31	2.03	.73
..	..	5	..	..	..	5 Small Pox.....	.18	..	..	..	1.45	..
..	1	2	1	1	..	5 Syphilis.....	.18	..	.10	.15	.58	..

..	1	2	1	..	..	4 Thresh	15	..	..	15	58	37	..
30	79	89	186	258	101	743	Total.	40.89	25.47	27.03	25.87	29.05	18.63
II. GENERAL, OR NOT LOCALIZED.													
..	..	1	..	9	1	11	Abscess.....	.40	.89	..	.29	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	..	3	Anæmia.....	.11	.10	.29	..	..	..
5	2	3	7	3	1	21	Cancer.....	.77	.40	.30	.87	.73	3.11
7	3	2	14	24	1	51	Debility and Infantile.....	1.87	2.37	2.03	.58	1.10	4.35
5	3	10	10	8	12	48	Dropsy.....	1.76	4.86	1.45	2.91	1.10	3.11
..	..	..	1	1	..	2	Hæmorrhage.....	.07	.10	.15	..	..	..
1	..	..	3	1	..	5	Malformation.....	.18	.10	.44	..	..	.62
4	1	12	9	28	2	56	Marasmus.....	2.06	2.76	1.31	3.49	.37	2.48
..	3	..	4	2	1	10	Mortification.....	.37	.40	.58	..	1.10	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	Purpura Hemorrhagica.....	.11	.30	..	..	..	..
3	1	3	3	4	..	14	Scrofula.....	.51	.39	.44	.87	.37	1.86
..	1	1	..	3	..	5	Tumor.....	.18	.30	..	.29	.37	..
25	14	32	53	87	18	229	Total.....	8.40	8.59	7.70	9.30	5.15	15.53
III. NERVOUS SYSTEM.													
8	5	14	13	14	3	57	Apoplexy.....	2.09	1.21	1.38	4.07	1.84	4.97
..	6	2	..	13	..	21	Brain, Congestion of.....	.77	..	1.28	.58	2.21	..
..	5	5	11	18	4	43	Brain, Inflammation of.....	1.58	1.62	1.78	1.45	1.84	..
2	2	3	4	12	4	27	Brain, Disease of.....	.99	1.62	1.18	.87	.73	1.24
..	6	10	11	39	4	70	Convulsions.....	2.57	1.62	3.85	2.91	2.21	..
..	..	..	1	3	..	4	Delirium Tremens.....	.15	.30	.15	..	..	..
1	..	..	4	5	1	11	Epilepsy.....	.40	.49	.58	..	..	.62
6	4	..	22	28	3	63	Hydrocephalus.....	2.31	1.21	3.20	..	1.47	3.73

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. 1861. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the whole State.	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.				
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.			Providence city.	Providence co.; towns.	Newport county.	Kent county.	Bristol county.
1	..	..	2	10	..	Insanity.....	.48	..	.29	..	..	.62
7	5	7	6	11	4	Paralysis.....	1.46	1.02	.87	2.03	1.84	4.35
..	1	1	2	..	1	Tetanus.....	.18	.40	.29	.29	.37	..
25	34	42	76	153	24	Total.....	12.99	9.72	11.05	12.21	12.50	15.53
IV. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.												
2	3	..	2	1	..	8 Asthma.....	.29	..	.29	..	1.10	1.24
1	3	4	2	8	..	18 Bronchitis.....	.66	..	.29	1.16	1.10	.62
25	52	74	148	184	40	523 Consumption.....	19.19	16.20	21.51	21.51	19.12	15.53
4	1	3	..	3	1	12 Dropsy of the Chest.....	.44	.40	..	.87	.37	2.48
6	..	1	1	8	1	17 Lungs, Congestion of.....	.62	.40	.15	.29	..	3.73
..	4	6	..	..	2	12 Lungs, Disease of.....	.44	.81	..	1.74	1.47	..
..	1	1	5	2	..	9 Pleurisy.....	.33	..	.73	.29	.37	..
7	14	15	34	65	11	146 Pneumonia.....	5.36	4.45	4.94	4.36	5.15	4.35
..	2	1	1	..	..	4 Throat, Affections of.....	.15	..	.15	.29	.73	..
45	80	105	198	271	55	Total.....	27.49	22.27	28.05	30.52	29.41	27.95

V. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.									
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	41	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47	6	34	12	5	9	16	6	5.59
VI. DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.									
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	6	2	9	3	4	1	1	1	..
9	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	10	3	8	6	2	2	1	1	..
7	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
9	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	7	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	9	..	19	8	2	2	..	..	..
4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	58	9	53	22	16	6	16	6	3.73
VII. URINARY SYSTEM.									
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IX. CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE. 1861. CONTINUED.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.						CAUSES OF DEATH.	Percentage in the whole State.	PERCENTAGE IN EACH DIVISION.					
Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.								
..	1	2	4	7	1	15 Kidneys, Disease of.....	.55	.40	.69	.58	.58	.37	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1 Kidney, Cancer of.....	.04	..	.10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1 Prostate, Disease of.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	4	4	5	13	2	Total.....	1.03	81	1.28	.73	1.16	1.47	..
VIII. GENERATIVE SYSTEM.													
..	1	..	1	2	..	4 Breast, Cancer of.....	.15	..	.20	.15	..	.37	..
1	2	5	3	7	1	19 Child Birth.....	.61	.40	.69	.44	1.45	.73	.62
..	..	..	2	1	..	3 Ovary, Disease of.....	.11	..	.10	.29	..	..	..
..	4	1	5	4	..	14 Uterus, Cancer of.....	.51	..	.39	.73	.29	1.47	..
..	1	3	1	2	..	7 Uterus, Disease of.....	.26	..	.20	.15	.87	.37	..
1	8	9	12	16	1	Total.....	1.72	.40	1.58	1.75	2.62	2.94	.62
IX. LOCOMOTIVE SYSTEM.													
..	..	..	1	..	..	1 Bone, Cancer of.....	.04	..	..	.15	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	3 Joints, Disease of.....	.11	..	.30	..	..	..	..

## CENSUS OF 1860.

This is the Eighth Census of the United States, and was taken at about the middle of the year. The total population of the State was 174,620. The population of each town and division of the State will be found by referring to our first preliminary table.

In density of population, according to the preliminary Report on the Census, Rhode Island stood second among the States, being only surpassed by Massachusetts. Rhode Island is said to have 133.63, and Massachusetts 157.83, inhabitants to the square mile. But the Report gives the area of this State as 1306 square miles; while the aggregate areas of the several towns, including all the territory of the State on the main land and islands, before the late change of boundary in 1862, amounted to only 1046.4 square miles, according to the best authority, the State Map by Walling. A considerable extent of water, falling within the State limits, must be included in the statement given in the Census. At this rate, the number of inhabitants to the square mile would be 166.88. Probably the true density in the two States was about equal; that of Rhode Island being very much raised by the presence of one considerable city, which contains nearly one third of the whole population.

In ten years preceding the last Census, the State gained in population 27,075, being 18.35 per cent., or between one-fifth and one-sixth of the number existing in 1850. This rate of increase is not much more than half as great as that which prevailed between 1840 and 1850. If the ratio of increase had continued as rapid in the last as in the preceding ten years, the population in 1860 would have been a little over 200,000. In the whole country, the rate of increase was 35.04 per cent., being very nearly the same as in the previous ten years; but the principal Atlantic States, as well as Rhode Island, fell off in their rate of yearly growth. It will be remembered, that the proportionate gain, or per centage of increase, is a different thing from the absolute increase.

The percentage of increase, between 1850 and 1860, was as follows, in the six divisions of the State :

Bristol county,	4.62 per cent.,	Providence co. ; towns,	24.17 per cent.,
Kent       “	14.83       “	Providence city,	22.04       “
Newport   “	9.44       “	Washington county,	13.91       “

The tendency of population has still been to concentrate in the large city and its neighboring towns, and in growing manufacturing villages. The growth of some towns near Providence, portions of which partake of the character of suburbs,

has been more rapid than that of the city itself, or of any other places. On the whole, however, the increase has not been so exclusively in the vicinity of Providence, and the north part of the State, as in the ten years from 1840 to 1850. Washington county has increased more than in any previous decade for many years. It might still be desirable, that the agricultural resources of our State should be better improved, and that its growth in population should be less dependent on the manufacturing arts and the immigration which those arts invite.

The following was the percentage of increase of the six largest places, Providence excepted : of Smithfield, 15.5 ; of North Providence, 53.9 ; of Newport 9.9 ; of Warwick, 15.2 ; of Cumberland, 25.2 ; of Cranston, 74.0. Six towns lost in population during the ten years, viz : Charlestown, Glocester, Little Compton, Scituate, Warren and West Greenwich.

The Census enumerates 170,649 whites, 3,952 free-colored inhabitants, and 19 Indians. The increase in the colored, in ten years, had been 282, or less than eight per cent., considerably less than half the rate of increase of white inhabitants. They formed, in 1860, only 2.26 in a hundred of the whole population. The ratio of colored inhabitants to the entire population has lessened at every Census.

The distinction of the inhabitants by sex is given in detail, in our seventh preliminary table. There were in the whole State, 84,133 males and 90,487 females. This excess of females is found in most of the New England States, and in New York ; in the Western States, and in the United States as a whole, the males are most numerous. This peculiarity of the Eastern States is explained by the excess of males in the emigration from them.

The next table gives the number living of either sex, in each period of life, in the several divisions of the State, and in the whole State.

## AGE, AND SEX AT DIFFERENT AGES.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	SEX.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	TOTAL.
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	Male.....	88	365	391	444	480	798	627	475	320	188	85	26	1	4,283
	Female.....	105	365	426	428	489	915	621	521	340	231	148	36	4	4,624
	Total.....	188	780	817	867	969	1,718	1,248	996	660	419	233	62	5	8,907
KENT COUNTY.....	Male.....	208	745	838	881	920	1,425	1,089	887	605	349	170	52	8	8,172
	Female.....	224	760	907	863	1,025	1,718	1,197	953	697	476	237	84	10	9,181
	Total.....	427	1,495	1,745	1,784	1,945	3,143	2,286	1,840	1,302	825	407	136	18	17,303
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	Male.....	278	1,008	1,164	1,099	1,082	1,885	1,482	1,117	748	477	226	57	8	10,556
	Female.....	247	1,017	1,110	1,098	1,081	2,083	1,619	1,227	831	570	341	98	18	11,340
	Total.....	525	2,020	2,274	2,197	2,163	3,918	3,081	2,344	1,579	1,047	567	155	26	21,896
PROVIDENCE Co.; TOWNS..	Male.....	721	2,817	3,119	2,988	2,808	5,107	4,006	2,972	1,790	1,075	497	107	9	28,011
	Female.....	794	2,744	3,019	2,908	3,024	5,627	4,175	2,936	1,978	1,259	554	176	28	29,122
	Total.....	1,515	5,561	6,138	5,796	5,827	10,734	8,181	5,908	3,768	2,334	1,051	283	37	57,133
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	Male.....	655	2,299	2,458	2,365	2,262	4,995	3,923	2,561	1,414	658	246	49	9	23,894
	Female.....	641	2,284	2,619	2,377	2,719	6,001	4,197	2,624	1,704	1,008	446	129	23	26,772
	Total.....	1,296	4,583	5,077	4,742	4,981	10,996	8,120	5,185	3,118	1,666	692	178	32	50,666
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	Male.....	223	955	1,039	1,020	988	1,567	1,180	902	628	412	239	59	5	9,217
	Female.....	216	900	1,052	990	994	1,704	1,167	932	683	495	265	86	14	9,498
	Total.....	439	1,855	2,091	2,010	1,982	3,271	2,347	1,834	1,311	907	504	145	19	18,715
WHOLE STATE.....	Male.....	2,163	8,184	9,009	8,797	8,535	15,727	12,287	8,914	5,505	3,159	1,463	350	40	84,183
	Female.....	2,227	8,060	9,183	8,549	9,332	18,048	12,976	9,193	6,233	4,039	1,991	609	97	90,487
	Total.....	4,390	16,244	18,142	17,346	17,867	33,775	25,263	18,107	11,738	7,198	3,454	959	137	174,620



The preceding table, giving the absolute numbers, may be useful for reference. For purposes of comparison, however, we want rather the proportionate numbers in the several ages. The next table shows the percentage living at each age, in every division of the State, and in the whole State,—without regard to the distinction of sex.

AGE OF THE LIVING. PERCENTAGES. 1860.

PERIODS OF LIFE.	Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence county; towns.	Providence city.	Washington co.	Whole State.
Under 1....	2.11	2.47	2.40	2.65	2.56	2.35	2.51
1 and under 5....	8.20	8.64	9.23	9.73	9.05	9.91	9.90
5 " " 10....	9.17	10.09	10.39	10.74	10.02	11.17	10.39
10 " " 15....	9.73	10.02	10.03	10.14	9.36	10.74	9.94
15 " " 20....	10.88	11.24	9.88	10.20	9.83	10.59	10.23
20 " " 30....	19.23	18.16	17.89	18.79	21.70	17.48	19.34
30 " " 40....	14.01	13.21	14.07	14.32	16.03	12.54	14.47
40 " " 50....	11.18	10.63	10.70	10.34	10.23	9.80	10.37
50 " " 60....	7.41	7.53	7.21	6.60	6.15	7.00	6.72
60 " " 70....	4.71	4.77	4.78	4.09	3.29	4.85	4.12
70 " " 80....	2.62	2.35	2.59	1.84	1.37	2.69	1.98
80 and over.....	.75	.89	.83	.56	.41	.88	.63
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that there are considerable contrasts between different portions of the State. The city and county of Providence have the largest proportion of young infants. In this respect, it will be noticed that the towns of that county go beyond the city; this depends mostly on the two towns adjacent to Providence, which contain the largest *suburban* population; thus, in Cranston 3.39 per cent. of the whole number of inhabitants were less than a year old, and in North Providence, 2.90 per cent., the ratio in either town being greatly in excess of that in the State at large. These points are of great interest in connection with the mortuary and sanitary statistics obtained in those towns for several years past.

In the years which may be called the period of childhood and youth—from one to twenty,—the large city has less inhabitants per cent. than the State; but, as soon as we come to the ages of most active employment, at which the youth becomes old enough to go abroad to seek labor, and at which the demand for active industry is greatest, the city increases its ratio. It does so, both by drawing to itself the youth, the best enterprise, intelligence and activity of other towns, and by foreign immigration which in past years has brought in a high proportion of young adults.

Lastly, in the declining period of life, the city has a less proportion living than any other division of the State. If we divide the ages as has been done by sta-

tistical writers, we have the following contrast between the State at large and the city of Providence. Those living at ages between fifteen and sixty are styled the *productive class*; those at earlier and later ages the *dependent class*.

AGES.	Whole State.	Providence City.
Under 15.....	32.14	30.99
15 to 60.....	61.13	63.94
60 and upward.....	6.73	5.07
	100.00	100.00

In most of the points indicated by the table of percentage living at the different ages, Bristol county contrasts more strongly than any other with the city of Providence.

The colored population differs somewhat from the white in its distribution through the several periods of life. We next show the actual number, and the percentage, of the colored inhabitants living at each age. In the former table, all races were included, with no distinction of color.

#### AGE OF COLORED INHABITANTS.

	Under 1.	1-5.	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80 & over.
No. ....	80	328	402	399	404	716	593	477	294	143	80	36
Per cent.	2.02	8.80	10.17	10.10	10.22	18.12	15.01	12.07	7.44	3.62	2.02	.91

The nativity and parentage of the living inhabitants, distinctions exceedingly important in the study of their social and sanitary relations, are not given in the Census returns as yet received by us. By the Census of 1850, the foreign-born inhabitants of this State were very nearly one-sixth (16.17 per cent.) of all. Since then, we have reason for supposing that the increase of what we may consider as the foreign class has been more by births of children whose parents immigrated than by immigration itself. In a former report we mentioned that the number of alien passengers arriving by sea from foreign countries in the ports of the United States had reached, in 1854, the high figure of 427,833, but had after that declined. We present the figures for the six years following the one just named :

1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
200,877 ;	200,436 ;	251,306 ;	123,126 ;	121,282 ;	153,640.

While foreign immigration toward this country has thus lessened, the births of foreign parentage have increased, so that for a few years past, in the city of Prov-

idence, there have been more children born of Irish than of American-born parents. Thus, the distinction by nativity becomes less important than that by parentage, and fallacious if used to mark the broad division of classes.

We subjoin a few results drawn from the Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census, which show the composition of the immigrant population. The whole number of passengers registered as arriving in ports of the United States from foreign ports, between 1820 and 1860, whose ages were specified, was 5,272,486; of whom 3,197,823 were males, and 2,074,663 were females. Their distribution through the ages of life was very different from that of a settled population, as shown by the following table of percentages living at each one of certain periods of life.

AGES OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING, 1820—1860.

AGES.	Under 5.	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40 and over.	Total.
Per cent. ....	7.95	7.21	6.86	14.80	20.84	16.05	9.79	6.71	10.29	100.00

The excess between twenty and forty is very marked. At these ages, the males predominated very much,—much more we presume in this record, which includes all *passengers arriving*, temporary or permanent comers, alien or native, than in the *immigrants* properly so called. The disproportion between the sexes has been less in the latter part of the period named than in the earlier years.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS. 1861.

The results of the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, are shown in the preliminary tables. These do not need any extended or minute explanation or commentary. The form of a few of these tables has been somewhat changed from that in preceding reports. In the seventh table, the population of each town according to the Census of 1860, has been introduced, with the sexes distinguished; and, in the next column, is given the percentage of deaths to population, that is, the number of deaths in the year to one hundred living inhabitants in every town. The ages of those who died are less minutely divided than in the last three reports. By this less minute division, we think the figures are more

easily used for almost all purposes, and make a clearer impression on the mind. In the two tables on the subject of Occupations, the several occupations have been classified; and in the first of these, being the tenth table, the average age of those who died in each occupation is given, for the city of Providence separately, for the rest of the State, and also for the whole State taken together.

We shall make such observations as seem desirable, in relation to the circumstances of place and time in which the births, marriages, and deaths occurred, and the various modes in which the individual persons may be viewed and classified.

**LOCALITY.**—Our first preliminary table shows the number of events of each kind in every town. The following is the proportion of births, marriages and deaths in 1861 to the population in 1860, in each division of the State. The still-born are included among the births.

PERCENTAGE, (1861), TO POPULATION, (1860).

IN 100 LIVING PERSONS.	Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.: towns.	Providence city.	Washington county.	Whole State.
Births .....	2.19	2.39	2.64	2.68	3.40	2.11	2.77
Persons married.....	1.86	1.39	2.05	1.45	2.16	1.55	1.76
Deaths .....	1.89	1.75	1.69	1.35	2.07	1.41	1.68

The different proportions in the several parts of the State depend mainly on the varying degree of imperfection in the returns, and are therefore of little value. This is obviously the main reason of the higher rates in the city of Providence, where the registration is well nigh perfect. We add the rates in a few of the single places, the only city beside Providence, the two largest towns that give tolerably full returns, the town of Cranston, which like North Providence, is greatly affected by its neighborhood to the large city, and one or two other places that furnish good returns.

IN 100 LIVING PERSONS.	Newport.	Warwick.	N. Providence.	Cranston.	Fall River.	Bristol.
Births.....	2.79	2.82	3.00	3.63	3.32	2.12
Persons married.....	2.05	1.64	2.01	1.04	4.50	1.75
Deaths .....	1.57	1.81	1.51	7.91	2.43	1.80

**SEASON.**—We give in the following table the actual number of births, marriages, and deaths in each month of the year 1861, and also the percentage of

each, the percentage being corrected to compensate for the unequal length of the different months.

## MONTHS. 1861.

MONTHS.	BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.		DEATHS.	
	Number.	PER DIEM percentage.	Number.	PER DIEM percentage.	Number.	PER DIEM percentage.
January .....	895	8.05	141	9.01	236	7.91
February .....	889	8.72	112	7.92	230	8.53
March .....	388	7.86	83	5.30	210	7.04
April .....	376	7.87	144	9.51	220	7.62
May .....	382	7.74	126	8.05	213	7.14
June .....	381	7.97	157	10.49	180	6.23
July .....	417	8.45	110	7.03	240	8.05
August .....	448	9.07	114	7.20	367	12.35
September .....	424	8.87	138	9.11	296	10.24
October .....	411	8.33	142	9.07	272	9.12
November .....	402	8.42	146	9.64	225	7.79
December .....	427	8.65	120	7.67	238	7.98
Total .....	4,840	100.00	1,533	100.00	2,927	100.00

The *per diem*, or equalized, percentages by quarters of the year are as follows :

	Jan.—March.	April—June.	July—Sept.	Oct.—Dec.
Births .....	24.63	23.58	26.39	25.40
Marriages .....	22.23	28.05	23.34	26.38
Deaths .....	23.48	20.99	30.64	24.89

The births, as usual, were somewhat more numerous in the last than in the first half of the year. In most parts of the State, this probably depends in a great degree on the circumstance that inquiries into the births are made at about the end of the year, or in the following spring, and there is more chance of events being forgotten, or lost by the removals of families, when several months have elapsed since their date. In Providence city, a systematic Census of births is taken twice a year, in January and July, and in that city the inequality between the two halves of the year in the number of births is usually slight, while in this year the last half has considerably fewer than the first half. In that city, the births were, in the first quarter of the year, 463, in the second quarter, 432; third quarter, 433; fourth quarter, 397. In the aggregate of four previous years, there had been 3,293 in the first two quarters, and 3,360 in the last two quarters. This lessening in the last part of the year 1861 is probably owing to removals of families from causes connected with the war.

The marriages were more obviously affected by the remarkable public events of the year. In all preceding years, the last quarter has had the most marriages. Even the sudden financial crisis of 1857, though coming in the early autumn, failed to prevent this. The difference between the three other quarters has not been constant. On the whole, the first quarter has generally the fewest, marriages not being customary during Lent in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches. Usually March has the smallest number, April and February next. In the year before us, we find the months preceding April having nearly the ordinary proportion of marriages; then in April a sudden increase; in June, a marked excess over the usual proportion, and in every month from July to the end of the year, August and December excepted, a less proportion than common. These fluctuations must be explained by the events of the war. The general influence of the war was to lessen marriages, so that the whole number, in spite of improved registration, was less than 1859 or 1860, or even 1856. A secondary influence seems to have been to hurry up marriages just before the departure of regiments for the war. Thus, in the first outbreak, when Rhode Island sent so many of her best young men to the uncertain, and then most dimly understood chances of the conflict, the month of April witnessed an unusual number of marriages, the excess, in part or wholly, consisting of marriages of volunteers. So again in June, when the second regiment marched.

The proportion of deaths in the several seasons differed very little from that which is commonly observed. Deaths in battle and military hospitals out of the State being excluded, the war affects our death-record to no appreciable amount. The comparative mortality of the seasons varies somewhat with the prevalent diseases, as has been shown in former reports. In 1861, the third quarter took the lead as usual. Diphtheria was rather more fatal in the earlier months than later, but not enough to affect the general results materially.

**SEX.**—More males than females were born; more females than males died, in 1861. This is generally true in Rhode Island. In the year before us, the proportions were: of births, 110.48 male to 100 female; of deaths, 94.49 male to 100 female.

As more males are born, while fewer males die, and as the immigrants to the country contain more males than females, the balance of the sexes must be maintained by a still larger excess of males among the children of Rhode Island, who go hence to other States or countries. The war will of course carry away still more males, and increase the excess of females in the living population of the State; and kindly Nature seems to be providing against this disturbance of the equilibrium by yielding an uncommonly large proportion of boys. In Providence, there were 118.6 boys born to 100 girls.

**AGE AT MARRIAGE.**—This subject is illustrated in our fifth preliminary table. It has been already ascertained that the average age of males married in the State

is a little less than twenty-eight years, that of females nearly twenty-four years; that the average in Providence is a little greater than in the rest of the State; and that the proportion of marriages at ages under twenty is less in Providence than in the whole State, and greater in this State than in Massachusetts. This subject has been very fully illustrated in the last two Reports, prepared by Dr. Edward A. Crane.

The following shows the percentage married at different ages in 1861.

	Under 20.	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	Over 50.	Total.
Males.....	4.6	44.5	25.4	15.5	5.8	4.2	100.0
Females .....	29.6	42.0	15.2	7.8	4.1	1.3	100.0

Two brides were married at 14; eighteen at the age of 15; thirty-three at 16. The youngest couple were aged 18 and 14. They were married in Foster, a town which appears to favor very early marriages.

AGE OF MOTHERS.—In four towns, Cranston, Cumberland, Middletown and Warren, the mother's age is stated, whenever known, in connection with every birth in the records for 1861. We hence gather some statistics of the ages at which mothers bore children during the year. The age of the mother was specified in 522 cases; and their ages were distributed as follows:

Under 20.	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45 and over.
21	105	143	128	75	45	5

The youngest mother was aged 15; one was aged 16; two were 17; seven were 18; ten were 19. The oldest was 52; one was 48; one was 47; two were 45.

AGE AT DEATH.—The average age at death, for all decedents and for each sex separately, in every town, county and division of the State, is shown in the first preliminary table. The general character of the results is much the same as heretofore; and we refer to that table for the details. The average for the State has been, in five successive years, beginning with 1857,—28.95, 26.44, 31.39, 29.64 and 28.82.

Another mode of using the ages at Death is to compare the proportions who die at different periods of life, in the several places or years which we are examining. The last report contained the percentages at different ages for seven suc-

[illegible]



This table presents some remarkable contrasts. Observe in Providence city, the high proportion in childhood, and again an excess in the early adult age, with the very low proportion in advanced years. Bristol and Washington counties have the smallest ratios in childhood. The ratios at ages between five and twenty differ greatly in the various divisions, the most extraordinary excess being in Washington county, where the ratio at this period was twice as high as in the State at large. This was owing to the great fatality of Diphtheria, more than half the deaths at those ages in Washington county being ascribed to that disease.

These diversities in different parts of the State, may depend on several causes; particularly on these three: *first*, imperfect registration, especially of deaths of children; *secondly*, the different proportions living at each age in different places, and *thirdly*, actual variations in the healthfulness of the several divisions of the State, and in the severity with which disease and death press on childhood, youth or adult age, arising from modes of living, climate, and all other sanitary conditions. The first of these causes we cannot remove or escape, but can only bear in mind that it makes the infantile mortality of Providence appear more excessive than it really is, since all deaths of children as well as adults are recorded in that city, and perhaps nowhere else. The second of these causes, equally tending to vitiate any inferences as to the sanitary condition of different places, requires us to use the census of 1860, which gives the numbers living at each age.

We had intended to exhibit the proportion of the deaths at each age to the persons living at the corresponding ages, in each portion of the State. But the value of such a view would depend entirely on its accuracy, and this upon the fullness of the registry. Unfortunately, our returns from most parts of the State are so defective that such an exhibition would be utterly without value, unless we could find some means of supplying the numbers of the deaths that are unrecorded. If used as the basis of any inferences in regard to the prospects of life, either in the whole State, or in the several divisions, it would lead to error. We therefore omit the tables which we have had prepared, and select only a few parts of the State for this tabular view of the mortality at different ages. We take the city of Providence first, because the results of its registration are so completely correct, that they may be relied on as expressing the true rate of mortality in the city. The returns from Newport city and Bristol county are, also, very carefully made, and nearly complete. Every other division of the State contains some towns in which registration is quite imperfect.

The next table shows the death-rate for each period of life, for the city of Providence, the county of Bristol, and the city of Newport. It is calculated from the average of deaths recorded in the last three years; and shows the average number of deaths that occurred annually in every hundred living persons. Thus, in the city of Providence, by the Census of 1860, the number of persons living under one year old, was 1,296. The average annual number of deaths of per-

sons less than a year old, in the three years 1859, 1860, and 1861, was 210; being 16.20 in every hundred living at that age, as indicated by the table. If we leave out the decimal points, the table shows the average number of annual deaths in ten thousand persons living. These calculations have been made for the two sexes separately, and for both sexes together.

#### ANNUAL DEATHS IN 100 LIVING PERSONS.

*Calculated from the average number of registered deaths in three years,  
1859—1861.*

PERIODS OF LIFE.	PROVIDENCE CITY.			BRISTOL COUNTY.			NEWPORT CITY.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Under 1....	16.20	17.66	14.72	12.58	14.66	10.16	12.10	12.28	11.89
1 and under 5....	4.22	4.20	4.23	3.01	2.65	3.38	2.18	1.90	2.45
5 " " 10....	.87	.89	.84	.86	.85	.86	.55	.48	.62
10 " " 15....	.39	.32	.45	.31	.38	.24	.35	.42	.28
15 " " 20....	.62	.59	.65	.76	.49	1.02	.50	.46	.53
20 " " 30....	.84	.75	.91	.70	.75	.66	.56	.48	.63
30 " " 40....	1.24	1.31	1.18	1.12	.80	1.45	.90	1.18	.68
40 " " 50....	1.56	1.55	1.56	1.20	1.05	1.34	1.03	.79	1.28
50 " " 60....	2.01	2.22	1.84	1.82	1.87	1.76	1.79	1.70	1.85
60 " " 70....	3.79	5.01	2.98	2.47	3.37	1.73	2.86	3.37	2.53
70 " " 80....	7.37	9.08	6.43	8.01	7.84	8.11	7.53	7.45	7.57
80 and over.....	17.46	19.54	16.67	19.90	8.64	27.50	17.05	14.93	18.13
All Ages.....	1.94	2.02	1.87	1.73	1.56	1.90	1.60	1.54	1.64

This table admits of several interesting applications. It would give an exact view of the comparative mortality at each successive period of life, if the returns were only completely full. It could be used to illustrate the prospects of life, and the proper rates of insurance, so that it partakes of the nature of a life-table. For such uses, however, the returns would not only need to be more perfect, but they should represent a much longer time. In the City Registrar's Report of Providence for the year 1856, there are similar comparisons of the deaths in that year with the population by the City Census of 1855. They are there used, in a most happy manner, to show the comparative prospects of life at different ages, in the two classes of population, American and foreign. The death-rate, *for all ages*, in the whole population of the city was then 2.23 in a hundred, being considerably higher than given in the table now before us. This shows the importance of continuing the observations for a long period of time, before drawing general inferences.

Again, from this table, if the returns were complete, we might calculate what would be the comparative mortality of the three regions named, provided the in-

habitants of all three were distributed in equal proportions through the several ages. Thus we may get rid of the inequality in our comparisons, which arises from the excess of young children among the living inhabitants of Providence city, of old persons in Bristol county, &c. If we leave out the decimal points, the table shows how many died out of every ten thousand living at each period. Let us then suppose that each of these places contained one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, of whom ten thousand were within each one of the twelve ages named. Then add up the several columns, (omitting the line that begins All Ages,) and we learn what would be the total mortality of each place, on this supposition, of the population of all being thus perfectly similar in composition as to age. The three columns which give the rate for both sexes at the several periods of life add up as follows: for Providence city, 5,657; for Bristol county, 5,274; for Newport city, 4,740. These numbers do not express any actual death-rate, but only the proportionate mortality of the three places, if the ages of the living in all three were equally distributed through the different periods of life. They show, in other words, what would be the mortality among three equal populations, of the same composition as to age, placed under the different circumstances and conditions that influence health and life in those three places. If registration were quite complete in Bristol county and Newport city, the results for those places would be somewhat less different from those for Providence than they actually are.

The difference between the sexes in this table will be noticed. In the whole State, the death-rate for all ages, computed on the same principle as in this table, was 1.53 per cent. for males, 1.48 per cent. for females. At the first period of life, or under one year old, it was, for males, 12.07; for females, 9.95. At the next two periods, or from one to ten, the percentage was almost equal in the two sexes; from ten to forty, the rate of mortality was highest among females; at all ages after forty, it was greatest among males.

The deaths at the age of 90 or over were forty in number. Thirteen were males; twenty-seven were females. Eight were aged 90; two were 91; seven, 92; four, 93; six, 94; two, 95; two, 96; three, 97; one, 98; three, 99; two were 101. The nativity and parentage of thirty-five were American; of three, Irish; one, English; one, Welsh. Seventeen deaths occurred in the first quarter of the year; five in the second quarter; eleven in the third, and seven in the last quarter. The cause of two was reported as apoplexy; of one, pneumonia; of one, dysentery; for one death, no cause was assigned. The remaining thirty-five were attributed to old age, which one record persists in calling *senility*. In one instance, beside the entry "old age," it is added, with a simplicity that reminds one of scriptural language; he "ate his breakfast, and died." The two oldest were a male of Irish birth, born in 1759, "as per record in his own bible," and who died in Cranston, in August, aged 101 years, 7 months, 19 days; and a female, born and deceased in Hopkinton, aged 101 years, and 10 days.

**STILL-BORN.**—In connection with the subject of age at death, we may notice the still-born, or those who died at the very earliest age. These unfortunates are a standing trouble to registrars, not owned as ever fairly born, or as being entitled to die. We had intended to exclude them from our tables of births, for the sake of uniformity with other reports; but the person who made out the tables included them, and the tables had gone to press before we discovered it. The whole number of cases reported as still-born was 146, divided as follows:

## STILL-BORN. 1861.

SEX.	Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington county.	Whole State.
Male.....	8	..	2	9	49	6	74
Female.....	..	3	4	12	45	4	68
Not stated.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Total.....	8	3	10	21	94	10	146

There were 13 in January, 12 in February, 11 in March, 13 in April, 14 in May, 8 in June, 14 in July, 15 in August, 14 in September, 8 in October, 11 in November, 13 in December: or, in the first quarter of the year, 36; in second quarter, 35; in third quarter, 43; in last quarter, 32. The fathers of 59 were Americans; 70, Irish; of 12, British; five other foreign.

**PARENTAGE.**—The distinction of race has been shown, in the Registration Reports of Rhode Island, and especially those of Providence, to be one of the most important, in a population constituted as ours is. In our first preliminary table, this distinction is shown, in regard to the births, marriages, and deaths, in every town and division of the State. In that table, births are classed according to the birth-place of each parent; marriages according to the birth-place of each party married; and deaths according to that of the *father* of each deceased person. As the actual numbers are there given, we will now show the proportions,—classing births, in the following table, by the birth-place of the father, and marriages by that of the bride-groom.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

*Percentages of American and Foreign. 1861.*

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	AMERICAN.			FOREIGN.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Bristol county.....	54.4	69.9	75.3	45.6	30.1	24.7
Kent county.....	63.5	78.8	80.4	36.5	21.2	19.6
Newport county.....	62.6	55.7	72.3	37.4	44.3	27.7
Providence county; towns...	44.1	72.4	60.6	55.9	27.6	39.4
Providence city.....	42.9	61.4	50.0	57.1	38.6	50.0
Washington county.....	81.8	88.3	85.7	18.7	11.7	14.3
Whole State.....	50.8	67.9	61.2	49.2	32.1	38.8

It will be understood by this, that the births in which the fathers were natives of the United States were, for the *whole State*, 50.8 in every hundred, or a very little over half; the marriages of American-born men were 67.9 in every hundred, or a little more than two-thirds of all; the deaths of persons of American parentage were 61.2 in every hundred. Cases where the parentage or nativity was not reported are excluded from the computation.

The table admits of interesting comparisons, not only between the several portions of the State, but also between the three classes of events. The following towns had more births of foreign than of American parentage: Fall River, Burrillville, Cranston, Cumberland, North Providence, Smithfield, and Providence city. The city of Providence has a larger proportion of *foreign*, under each of the three heads, than any other division, with one exception. Newport county has a higher proportion of foreign marriages,—a renewed evidence of the popularity of the Catholic Priest in the town of Fall River. That town and Burrillville are the only two that present more foreign than American marriages. In Fall River, 49 out of 76 bridegrooms were residents of the town of the same name in Massachusetts, and several others lived in neighboring towns of that State. Our records contain frequent evidence that the recent change of boundary in this town had a reason in the fitness of things. The deaths of foreign parentage in Providence city were one more than those of American parentage, a difference too small to appear in our percentages.

The percentage of births of foreign parentage was half as large again as that of marriages of foreign nativity. If the records were complete, this would imply much greater fruitfulness in the foreign than in the American class. But the records of these two classes of facts come through different mediums, and we cannot depend implicitly on their giving an equal representation of the two.

The proportions of American to foreign have been remarkably uniform for three successive years, as thus shown :

## PERCENTAGES OF AMERICAN.

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1859,.....	50.7	65.7	62.6
1860,.....	51.7	66.0	61.1
1861,.....	50.8	67.9	62.2

In these calculations, we have not kept the "mixed" marriages, or births of "mixed" parentage, separate from others, but have classed all according to the nativity of the bridegroom, or the father. The number of births in which one parent was American and the other foreign-born amounted to 397, or 8.3 in every hundred. The percentage of mixed parentage among the recorded births has increased uniformly since 1854, in which year it was only 4.5. That of marriages of mixed nativity, on the contrary, has not increased, being just the same in 1856 as in 1861, in each year 9.9 per cent. So these returns do not authorize us to infer that admixture between the classes has increased. The table indicates more marriages of American men to foreign-born women than the converse.

By far the largest part of the heads of foreign families are Irish. Thus, in Providence, there were 916 births of which the parentage, on both sides, was foreign; and of these 916 fathers, 735 were Irish, 104 were English and Scotch, 43 were German, 34 were other foreign. The births of Irish parentage were more than those of American parentage. Again, 140 Irishmen were married in Providence, 44 natives of England and Scotland, and 24 natives of other countries. In most parts of the State, the Irish predominate over all other foreign. In Bristol, of 54 foreign fathers whose names appear in the return of births, 32 were Irish, 12 were German, 9 English and 1 Spanish. In Cumberland, 23 fathers were said to be natives of Canada. We can thus trace some peculiar local veins of immigration, but in all parts of the State the foreign population are mainly Irish.

COLOR.—We present the principal facts in relation to births, marriages, and deaths of persons reported as colored,—mulatto included.

## COLORED PERSONS. 1861.

	SEX.	Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; towns.	Providence city.	Washington county.	Whole State.
BIRTHS.....	Male .....	6	2	9	3	28	9	57
	Female.....	2	4	6	1	23	4	40
	Total .....	8	6	15	4	51	13	97
MARRIAGES.....	.....	3	1	8	1	15	2	30
DEATHS .....	Male .....	1	4	9	1	32	4	51
	Female.....	6	5	9	3	31	4	58
	Total .....	7	9	18	4	63	8	109

The ratio both of births and marriages to population is less among the colored than the white ; while the death-rate is a good deal higher. In the city of Providence, the rate of mortality to population, among the colored, was 1 in 24.3, while that among the entire population was 1 in 48.21. The average age at death of all the colored in the State was 31.59 ; of the males, 22.43 ; of the females, 39.79. The deaths of colored persons were, in January, 4 ; February, 17 ; March, 15 ; April, 7 ; May, 7 ; June, 5 ; July, 9 ; August, 8 ; September, 14 ; October, 8 ; November, 8 ; December, 7. In first quarter of the year, 36 ; in second quarter, 19 ; in third quarter, 31 ; in fourth quarter, 23. The excess of deaths over births in this class is usual both in city and country. Probably the events occurring in this class of persons are less completely registered than others, out of Providence city.

NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN.—The following table, showing how many of those born were first children of their mothers, how many second children, &c., is drawn, in its first column, from the City Registrar's Report of Providence ; the second column is made up from the returns.

NUMBER OF THE CHILD.

PROVIDENCE CITY.	REST OF THE STATE.	WHOLE STATE.
First .....384	.....708	.....1,092
Second.....355	.....520	.....875
Third.....278	.....482	.....760
Fourth.....220	.....320	.....540
Fifth.....163	.....232	.....395
Sixth.....130	.....182	.....312
Seventh.....92	.....115	.....207
Eighth.....40	.....67	.....107
Ninth.....22	.....48	.....70
Tenth.....22	.....27	.....49
Eleventh.....8	.....14	.....22
Twelfth.....6	.....5	.....11
Thirteenth.....2	.....4	.....6
Fourteenth.....1	.....3	.....4
Fifteenth.....1	.....	.....1
Seventeenth.....1	.....	.....1
Whole No. mothers.....1,725	.....2,727	.....4,452

The whole number of births included in the above table is 4,452. The whole number of children which had been born by all these mothers was 15,100.

Hence the average number of children born by each mother, up to and including the birth here recorded, was 3.39 ; in the city of Providence, this average was 3.49 ; in the rest of the State, it was 3.33. The *first* children were 24.5 per cent. of all.

NUMBER OF THE MARRIAGE.—The following table shows the number of the marriage, for either sex, in the whole State.

MALES—NUMBER OF THE MARRIAGE.	FEMALES—NUMBER OF THE MARRIAGE.					TOTAL MALES.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Not stated.	
First .....	1,155	78	8	..	8	1,239
Second .....	167	78	5	1	1	252
Third .....	10	18	..	..	1	29
Fourth .....	2	2	..	..	..	4
Not stated .....	..	..	..	..	9	9
Total, Females .....	1,834	176	8	1	14	1,533

The proportion of first marriages was higher than has been found in any report before this, being 80.7 per cent. This is the fifth year in which the number of the marriage has been noted, and the proportion of first marriages has increased every year.

MARRIAGE AND EDUCATION.—We borrow the following statistics and remarks from the City Registrar's Report, of Providence, for 1861: "The laws of Rhode Island, require the certificate giving information in relation to the candidates for marriage to be signed by the parties themselves and given to the clergyman, before the marriage can be solemnized. Unless the clergyman first receives this certificate, properly signed, he has no right to proceed with the ceremony." \* \* "The aggregate statistics on this subject in Providence, for three years, 1859 to 1861, inclusive, give the following results:

1859—1861.	Whole number married.	Signed with a mark.	In each 100.
Males of American birth .....	1,066	31	2.90
Females of American birth .....	1,054	46	4.36
Total of American birth .....	2,120	77	3.63
Males of foreign birth .....	712	299	42.00
Females of foreign birth .....	724	434	59.94
Total of foreign birth .....	1,436	733	51.04

"Rhode Island is the only State in the Union, in which the parties are required to sign the marriage certificate, and the Registration Reports of Providence are the only Reports in which the statistics upon the subject are given."



## CAUSES OF DEATH. 1861.

Of the 2,927 deaths registered in the year, 2,725 had assigned causes. The proportion of unspecified causes was almost precisely the same as in 1860, being in each year between one fourteenth and one fifteenth. In some instances where a cause was mentioned in the original records, it was thrown out in tabulating, on account of being obviously incorrect, unmeaning or inconsistent with the other parts of the entry. We still retain the classification used in all former Rhode Island Reports, and which seems to us the most sensible and best adapted for the working use of the statistician. The names of classes, used in our ninth preliminary table, explain themselves; excepting those which express the primary division made of diseases, into *Zymotic* and *Sporadic*. *Zymotic*, with us, means diseases that are or may be, infectious, contagious, epidemic, or endemic. In the classification recently adopted by the Massachusetts Reports, from those of Great Britain, it means—what? By *Sporadic* we mean diseases that are not *Zymotic*.

The following table shows what have been the *ten* most fatal causes of death, in the aggregate of Rhode Island registration previous to the year 1861, and in the year now before us.

EIGHT YEARS AND SEVEN MONTHS. JUNE 1, 1852—DEC. 31, 1860.	1861.
Consumption.....3,113 Scarlatina.....984 Pneumonia.....820 Old Age.....777 Cholera Infantum.....685 Dysentery.....571 Croup.....447 Fever, typhoid.....400 Hydrocephalus.....379 Convulsions.....345	Consumption.....523 Pneumonia.....146 Diphtheria.....140 Cholera Infantum.....134 Old Age.....132 Heart, Disease of.....102 Dysentery.....96 Fever, typhoid.....94 Convulsions.....70 Hydrocephalus.....68

The only very important difference between the order of the most fatal diseases in 1861 and in the aggregate of former reports arises from the decline of scarlatina and the substitution of diphtheria in its place. Croup would stand eleventh in order, in 1861, being charged with 58 deaths; while scarlatina has 57.

CONSUMPTION.—The proportion of deaths by consumption to all others varies little from year to year ; and the variations depend more on the severity of other diseases than on that of consumption. We give the number and percentage of deaths attributed to this disease in each of four successive years.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Number.....	422.	432.	503.	523.
Per cent.....	18.19.	21.29.	20.14.	19.19.

In the last three years, these deaths have been almost precisely one-fifth of all by specified causes. They have averaged one annual death in 359 living inhabitants.

The following shows the number and percentage for three years in each division of the State.

	Bristol county.	Kent county.	Newport county.	Providence co.; town.	Providence city.	Washington county.
Number.....	65	137	164	400	588	104
Per cent.....	14.6	21.4	18.1	21.8	20.7	17.6

The different proportions in the several parts of the State depend, probably, more on the different use of terms than on actual variations in the prevalence of consumption.

Season has no great influence on these deaths. In 1861, there occurred, in the quarter from January to March, 135 ; April to June, 129 ; July to September, 135 ; October to December, 124.

More females than males die of this disease every year. In 1861, the difference was less than usual, being in the proportion of 85.5 males to 100 females. In examining a series of years, it will be found that this difference is great and constant only at ages between fifteen and forty. In three years, the deaths within that period of age have been, of males, 320, of females, 480,—or as 2 to 3. In all other ages, the sexes have been nearly equal ; male deaths, 320 ; female deaths, 338. Another curious point is shown by the City Registrar of Providence. In that city, this sexual difference is confined to the American class. “During the six years, 1856 to 1861 inclusive, the deaths from consumption in Providence have been as follows :

American parentage, ..... 214 males, 401 females ;  
Foreign parentage, ..... 257 males, 242 females.”

The Census does not give the number of each sex living, in each class ; and the excess of males among the immigrants to this country may produce a large excess of males among the foreign population of the city, which would in some degree account for these results. But considering that the foreign class, as here

defined, includes the children of foreign parents born here, it would seem that the sexes ought to be more nearly equalized. We believe that this result depends, in part, on differences in the modes of living, as to in-door confinement, muscular activity, dress, hours of rising and sleep, study in schools (and out of school,) &c., between the American and foreign classes.

As we have just seen, more than half the deaths ascribed to consumption are at ages between fifteen and forty. Still, it has been shown in former reports, that the ratio of these deaths to the number of living persons is quite as large at later ages. If we trusted the returns obtained a few years ago implicitly, we should infer that a person is "twice as likely to die of consumption between 70 and 80 as between 20 and 30,—a result which we are certainly not prepared to admit." While agreeing with this remark of our friend, the writer of the seventh report, we still think the figures teach a different view from that commonly held, of the reason why consumption counts so many more victims in early adult age. In the last three years, the number of living persons to one death by consumption was, between twenty and thirty, 270, between seventy and eighty, 182. This depends in part no doubt on the wrong use of terms. The name is more often erroneously applied to deaths in childhood and old age; the cases between fifteen and forty are in larger proportion genuine. But the main reason why consumption causes fewer deaths at the later ages appears to be, that there are fewer persons living at those ages.

We have in a former report referred to the inquiries of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, of Boston, which have lately been published in a Discourse delivered before the Massachusetts Medical Society, in May, 1862. A great amount of testimony is there brought together to show that, in New England at least, the prevalence of this disease "depends very much on the characteristics of the soil on or near which the patients affected with it have resided;" and that "moisture of the soil is the only known characteristic, that, so far as our present investigations have gone, is connected with the consumption-breeding districts." It appears that in different towns in Massachusetts, and often within the limits of the same towns, there are marked diversities in the number of consumptive cases found in an equal number of residents; and that, as a general rule, the regions most subject to consumption are the dampest regions. This is true in regard to particular houses.

Among the illustrations drawn from other States than Massachusetts, is one to which attention was first called in the second of this series of reports. We there showed that bills of mortality had been kept in the two contiguous towns of Bristol and Warren for several years, the causes of death being generally ascertained from the attending physicians, and the bills for Warren being kept by an eminent physician of that town. According to these records, in a series of years, the deaths by consumption had been, in Warren about 24 per cent. of all by assigned causes; in Bristol, about 13 per cent. In the former place, about one in every 300 inhabitants died annually from consumption; in the latter, about

one in every 450. On the other hand, Bristol suffered more from zymotic diseases, such as scarlatina and summer-complaints. In the sixth report, very similar results were shown. In Dr. Bowditch's discourse, this difference between the two places is stated, but not as strongly as might have been if our former reports had been cited. As is there said, "Bristol stands on a bold, rocky shore, washed by the waves of a bay opening upon the Atlantic. It is defended somewhat, at the east, by a line of hills. Warren, on the contrary, is situated low, on the wet land adjacent to the marshes of the bay. The higher tides are apt to overflow them, at times, quite up to the borders of the town. There is, moreover, no defence from the cold easterly winds." We may add that, directly north of the compact village of Warren, is Warren river, half a mile wide, with a cove which flows into it, and which lies on the north-east of the village.

By the change of boundary, which went into effect on the first of March, 1862, the town of Pawtucket in Massachusetts passed under the jurisdiction of Rhode Island. The large village of Pawtucket, which has for its centre the falls of that name, is composed of the town of Pawtucket, lately transferred from Massachusetts, and of a portion of the town of North Providence; the former being on the east side of the river, the latter on the west. The river which divides them is the Blackstone, here called the Pawtucket. I have been favored with the following very interesting letter from my friend, Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, which furnishes another illustration of the local prevalence of consumption, and its probable causes.

"It is now a little more than twenty-one years since I commenced the practice of medicine in Pawtucket, R. I. After a few years' observation, I became satisfied that consumption was much more prevalent on the east side of the river than on the west. Subsequent observation has clearly demonstrated the fact; there being a fraction over two deaths on the east to one on the west, in proportion to the population. This I gather from the records of the town, as well as my own.

"The Pawtucket or Blackstone river runs a little west of south; the land rising on each side of the river about eighty feet above the level of the water. The tides come up to the falls. The land rises more abruptly on the east than on the west side. As to geological formation, the conglomerate or graywacke, alternating with clay slate, occurs abundantly in regular strata, which run north and south, and dip about  $80^{\circ}$  to the eastward. The dip of the rock is the same on both sides. All the springs on the west side run directly into the river; while on the east side they run in a southerly direction to the river. The soil on the east side contains more clay, and springs are much more abundant. Then there is a large pond, situated at the edge of Seekonk plain, and not more than half a mile from the river, directly east of the village, called Hammond's pond; this, when full, must cover 25 or 30 acres. It is situated higher above tide-water than the greater portion of the village. The wells, for the most part, are but

a few feet below the ground ; the water coming near the surface in the spring of the year. Some of the cellars in Elm, School and Water Streets, contain more or less water every spring. The west side has a south-easterly, while the east side has a north-westerly exposure.

“ The prevalence of the disease as it exists in Pawtucket goes far in my mind to convince me of the importance and accuracy of the views so ably illustrated by Dr. Bowditch.”

Dr. Clapp farther writes : “ There are two houses in the town of Smithfield almost entirely excluded from the sun’s rays, by trees and grape-vines, in which several members of the family in each have died of consumption. In one, the father and mother are still living and healthy ; in the other, the mother is healthy, while the father died of consumption. In both instances, the paternal and maternal ancestors were long-lived. I cannot help thinking the almost entire exclusion of the sun’s rays has something to do in producing consumption in those two dwellings.”

It has been shown, in former reports, that consumption is more fatal in some occupations than others. Jewellers show a large proportion of consumptive deaths. The following table exhibits the number and percentage of deaths attributed to consumption in the occupations named, for the whole series of Rhode Island reports.

	Consumption.	Specified causes.	Consumptive in every 100.
Blacksmiths,	15	65	23.1
Carpenters,	63	193	32.6
Farmers,	137	339	16.3
Jewellers,	41	76	53.9
Laborers,	305	873	34.9
Machinists,	45	100	45.0
Shoemakers,	13	65	20.0

**PNEUMONIA.**—This cause of death stands next to consumption in 1861, while in the aggregate of previous registration it is third in order of fatality. As usual, a large proportion of the deaths attributed to pneumonia are in children. Many of these are reported as *lung-fever*, which ought to be the equivalent term, but which is applied very generally to the fatal *bronchitis* of children. Pneumonia, as pathologically understood, or true inflammation of the substance of the lungs, is comparatively rare in infants. Probably a more precise use of terms by English physicians may account for the fact that in the Registration Reports of that country, Bronchitis comes nearly at the head of the causes of death, as reported.

We see the influence of season, in the deaths by pneumonia. In 1861, there were 59 in the first three months of the year, 45 in the second quarter, 10 in the third, and 32 in the last quarter. February, the shortest month, had the largest number of deaths ; some of them probably owing to the remarkable change of weather on the night of the seventh of that month. The difference in the character and causes of consumption and pneumonia, is shown by the equal distribution of consumption over all seasons of the year ; while pneumonia, and its kin-

dred inflammatory diseases, are much more common in cold weather. Pneumonia, pleurisy and bronchitis are very generally caused by exposure to cold, wet, or draughts of air. Consumption depends on an enfeebled or vitiated state of the constitution, often hereditary, often produced or increased by depressing influences, such as privation of proper food and free air, light and exercise, sedentary and confined modes of life, or unhealthy occupations or habits. But when this state of lowered vitality has been produced, exposures which lead to inflammatory attacks may fix the disease on the lungs, and make it permanent; as also may the habitual inhalation of solid particles in the atmosphere, which is unavoidable in certain occupations. As a strong proof that exposure to the weather, with proper protection and sufficient food, does not tend to produce this disease, we may mention that it has been found in continental Europe, that engineers on railway trains, though liable to colds, pneumonia and pleurisy, are comparatively exempt from consumption, and that men taken from the workshops to this most exposing duty generally gain in flesh, and have, in several instances, actually thrown off symptoms which threatened consumption.

**DIPHTHERIA**—The deaths ascribed to diphtheria have been, 6 in 1858,—20 in 1859,—67 in 1860, and 140 in 1861. The following table will show how many occurred in each month of those four years :

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1858.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1
1859.....	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	6	4
1860.....	..	2	1	1	2	3	10	12	4	9	16	7
1861.....	18	11	12	22	18	2	4	6	7	10	18	17

Of the whole 233 who have died, 101 were males, and 132 females. At ages under five years, there were 118; between five and ten, 69; between ten and fifteen, 21; between fifteen and twenty, 7; over twenty, 17; at unspecified age, 1.

The deaths which occurred in 1858 were all in Providence city, except one in Washington county; in 1859, there were 17 in the same city, one in Kent, one in Newport county, and one in the towns of Providence county; in 1860, there were 25 in Washington county, 24 in Providence city, 11 in other parts of that county, and 7 in Newport county; and in the year immediately before us, we find 62 reported as taking place in Washington county, 23 in Kent county, 22 in the city of Providence, 21 in other parts of the county, and 12 in Newport county. Bristol county, so far as our records go, would appear to have been entirely exempt; while Washington county, with incomplete registration in some

of its towns, has had three-eighths of the whole number of deaths by this disease. Probably in the first two of these years, the number in Providence was larger in proportion, from its being more promptly recognized there than it was in other parts of the State.

The deaths in 1861 were mostly in the American class. The parentage of those who died in Richmond and South Kingstown is not recorded; almost all however were evidently of American parentage. Of the 93 deaths in other places, 67 were of American parentage, 22 of Irish, 3 English, and one German.

The deaths in 1861 were in the following places: 22 in Providence, 10 in North Providence, 3 in Smithfield, 3 in Glocester, 2 in Johnston, 3 in Cranston, 13 in Warwick, 6 in Coventry, 4 in West Greenwich, 5 in North Kingstown, 28 in South Kingstown, 19 in Richmond, 9 in Hopkinton, 1 in Charlestown, 3 in Newport, 2 in Portsmouth, 6 in Fall River, 1 in Tiverton.

The large number in Washington county in two successive years will be noticed. Registration is less complete in that county than in any other, the reported deaths in 1861 being only 1.41 in 100 living inhabitants. Of the 247 deaths by specified causes, 62, or one quarter were charged to this disease.

Their distribution as to months and ages was as follows:

MONTHS.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	11	5	5	12	2	2	2	8	7	8
AGES.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	?
	8	5	14	19	10	2	5	1	2	1

The village or neighborhood is specified in 23 of the deaths in South Kingstown, viz: at Kingston village, 6; at Peacedale, 5; Moorsfield, 5; Rocky Brook, 3; Tower Hill, 3; Point Judith, 1. All the eight deaths in that town in April were attributed to this disease; and four of these were within a single family, all within a fortnight. Numerous other instances appear on the records, in which two, three or four out of the same family died of diphtheria at short intervals.

These results give a fair idea of the statistics of diphtheria. It is a disease confined to no age, though much more common in children, or between the ages of one and fifteen; more frequent in females than males; causing about the same proportion of deaths in the American as in the foreign class, apparently more severe in the country than the city, and sometimes attacking particular towns, neighborhoods or families with great severity; prevailing more in the cool months than the hot. The proportion of deaths to cases is less than has been popularly imagined. In Providence, at any rate, physicians have found a large proportion of the cases easily manageable, if the strength were well supported; while com-

paratively a few have seemed stamped with a fatal character, almost from the outset. Some local epidemics, in other places, have no doubt been very malignant and uncontrollable.

The frequent severity of diphtheria in particular families suggests the idea of contagion. We believe the best opinion that can be formed is, that these local outbreaks depend on more subtle atmospheric influences than contagion; that the presence of cases, if thorough ventilation is not used, will produce an infectious atmosphere, which may breed new cases; and that the disease may be caught by inoculation with the matter which is exuded upon the surface of the throat or other mucous membranes. Great care should therefore be taken, not to impart it by contact, through any accident; and also to have rooms where cases exist thoroughly aired, to dilute and remove the poison. The primary cause of this, as of other epidemic diseases, is unknown; some of the conditions of its spread may be learned and obviated.

**CHOLERA INFANTUM, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY.**—The fourth disease in order of fatality in 1861 is cholera infantum. But the four diseases just named are so closely connected, that for statistical purposes they should be considered together. They form the group commonly called *summer complaints*, being much more frequent and fatal in the months from July to October. In 1861, they were charged with 286 deaths, or ten and a half in every hundred by specified causes, a higher percentage than in any year before since 1855. Providence city has generally furnished the largest proportion of these diseases, particularly of cholera infantum. A table in the last report of the City Registrar shows that the mortality by these diseases has been considerably less in the last five years than in the five preceding years, even leaving out the deaths by Asiatic cholera in 1854. In 1861, there was an increase over the years immediately preceding. But the higher proportion in the State was owing more to an increased number in other towns than Providence. This may be in some small degree from improved registration of infantile deaths, but more, from an excess of diarrhoea and dysentery in parts of Kent and Providence counties in the summer and autumn.

The statistics of deaths by these affections are of the same general nature as usual. The 286 deaths were exactly equally divided between the two sexes; 237 were at ages below five; 120 were in Providence city, 78 in other parts of the county, 32 in Kent, 31 in Newport, 15 in Bristol, and 10 in Washington county; 30 were in July, 120 in August, 61 in September, 43 in October, leaving but 32 in the other eight months.

Dysentery caused a good many deaths in East Greenwich, and some villages along Pawtucket river and its branches. Some facts and opinions in regard to its prevalence and causes are given in extracts from letters of physicians, living near branches of the Pawtuxet, published in the Communications of the Rhode Island Medical Society, for the year 1861. These letters speak of 69 cases, of



which 12 were fatal; all the fatal cases but two having been wholly or partly under different treatment from that pursued by these physicians. Somewhat more than half the patients were children. Five deaths took place in rapid succession at Arkwright, in August. The disease was also quite common at and near Natick. The following extracts from these letters refer to the causes of autumnal dysentery in the region referred to. In reply to an inquiry, whether cases appeared to depend on such causes as ill-drained ponds, or the presence of decomposing vegetable matter, one physician writes as follows: "I have seen nothing that would seem to indicate a malarial origin of the disease. The cases occurred miles from each other, and in localities so entirely different, that vegetable decomposition could have had little, if anything to do in its production." Another physician says: "I do not know of any local or exciting cause for this sickness, other than the sudden changes that we experience along these fresh-water streams at this season of the year. We frequently have the mercury at 40° at sunrise, 80° at noon, and about 40° again in the evening." The same statement of the remarkable changes of temperature that sometimes occur is mentioned by another physician, who names it first among the causes of the disease, as it occurred in his observation in 1861, and says that he never knew this one cause so favorable to the development of dysentery as in the summer and autumn of that year. In regard to other causes, he speaks as follows: "I am very confident that six out of eight of all the cases of dysentery, that have occurred in my own practice the present season, have been among the families who were located upon the margin of some low, moist ravine, or near swampy, wet land, where the sun's rays disappear early, or some little time before night-fall."

Many of the factory-villages of Rhode Island are built near the streams which furnish water-power, and often in situations similar to those just described. Frequently the ground on each side rises rapidly to the level of the surrounding country, or in ranges of rounded hills, enclosing a narrow valley. We believe it would be much more healthy for the operatives and their families, and would therefore be a saving of available labor, if higher situations were chosen for the dwelling-houses, so that they would have more sunlight, drier soil, more exposure to the winds, and be more free from the chilly fogs and exhalations of these fresh-water valleys.

**OLD AGE.**—The deaths attributed to old age never vary far from five per cent. of all by known causes. This is undoubtedly a larger proportion than would appear if the fatal diseases of old age were always rightly understood; still it is not so large as is common in the English Registration Reports in which diseases are generally discriminated more accurately, we believe, than in our own. Most of the deaths ascribed to *mortification* were produced by changes in the system which belong to old age.

**HEART, DISEASE OF.**—The diseases of this organ are charged with 102 deaths, being a much larger number and proportion than in any former year. In several

cases, the disease was more minutely specified: as, hypertrophy, ossification, disease of the valves, rheumatism of the heart, dropsy, rupture, inflammation, and in one remarkable instance, abscess within its walls with partial rupture.\* In the classified table, two deaths by pericarditis and one by angina pectoris are placed under this head.

**FEVER, TYPHOID AND TYPHUS.**—The distinction between our common endemic typhoid and the true typhus fever, which is comparatively rare, is not so well defined as to be worth preserving in our tables. In our classified table, a few deaths ascribed simply to "fever" are included with these. The deaths by these diseases were more numerous in 1861 than in any previous year since these reports began to be issued. Still we find no proofs of its raging as an epidemic. In Providence city, it was less severe than usual.

**SCARLATINA** had a smaller number of deaths than in any previous year since 1854. Since 1858, as diphtheria has increased, scarlatina has lessened.

**SMALL POX.**—Four deaths by this disease occurred in the city of Newport, from February to July. A death reported from Tiverton, but which occurred in San Francisco, was erroneously included in the tables; and the error was discovered by me, too late to be corrected. These four deaths were all that were registered as occurring in the State.

**CANCER.**—Of the 58 deaths by cancer included in the eighth preliminary table, the locality of 21 was not specified. The remainder were situated as follows: in the uterus, 14; stomach, 9; breast, 4; liver, 3; bowels, (viz. rectum,) 3; bone, face and nose, kidney, ovary, each 1.

**TETANUS.**—In 1861, as the year before, there were 5 deaths by tetanus. One was a child 12 days old, who died of trismus; one boy died in consequence of having a stick lodged in the foot; one man, 47 years old, had mortification of the foot, resembling senile gangrene; the leg was amputated, and fatal tetanus followed.†

**CHILD BIRTH.**—The deaths from child-birth and its various accidents were 19. To these add 7 by puerperal fever; and we have one death in connection with child-birth in every 184 mothers who bore children during the year,—almost exactly the same proportion as in 1860. Among the deaths from child-birth, are four by puerperal convulsions, two by rupture of the uterus, two by hemorrhage, one from "mortification in child-birth."

**EXTERNAL CAUSES.**—Under this head we have the usual variety of accidental and violent deaths. Under the name of *casualty*, are nine deaths by various

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\*See Communications of the Rhode Island Medical Society, 1861; p. 168.

†Idem, p. 188.

kinds of falls ; two persons were killed by locomotives or cars, on railroad tracks ; two were accidentally shot ; two killed by shafts in mills ; one was hit by a bale of cotton, one by a falling flag-staff. Other assigned causes are, "blow in stomach," "arm torn off," "blow on head," "groin pierced by broken file." In the deaths ascribed to *intemperance*, exposure or some other incidental cause, is often added. Five cases of *poisoning* were by preparations of opium ; one child took an over-dose of "vermifuge ;" another ate stramonium, (or apple-peru,) leaves ; one man drank burning fluid. The mode of *suicide* is mentioned in eight cases, four of males, four females ; in males, one was by drowning, one by poison, one by hanging, one by cutting the throat ; in females, three were by drowning, one was by poison.

The following table shows the number of deaths by certain zymotic diseases in each of seven successive years, and in the aggregate of those years.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Seven years.
Cholera Infantum.....	91	77	70	93	61	151	134	677
Cholera Morbus.....	7	6	3	2	6	7	12	43
Diarrhoea.....	51	34	52	42	49	41	44	313
Dysentery.....	71	51	65	61	58	49	96	446
Croup.....	48	62	70	69	58	57	58	422
Diphtheria.....	..	..	..	6	20	67	140	233
Fever, typhoid.....	64	64	88	49	76	72	103	516
Whooping Cough.....	4	19	9	13	46	46	45	182
Influenza.....	4	..	15	6	2	2	8	32
Measles.....	3	2	6	75	3	8	11	108
Scarlatina.....	71	208	147	234	71	64	57	852
Small Pox.....	5	9	...	...	5	9	4	32

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# APPENDIX

TO THE

NINTH REGISTRATION REPORT.

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# APPENDIX.

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## THE REGISTRATION LAW OF RHODE ISLAND.

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REVISED STATUTES, CHAPTER 76, PAGE 189.

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SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, or in lieu thereof, any person whom the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town, may, upon the written recommendation of an authorized committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society, appoint for that purpose, are hereby authorized and required to obtain, chronologically record and index, as required by the forms prescribed by the third section of this chapter, all information concerning births, marriages and deaths occurring among the inhabitants of their respective towns; and on or before the first Monday in March, annually, to make duly certified returns thereof to the Secretary of State, for each year, ending on the thirty-first day of December, accompanying the same with a list of those individuals required by law to make returns to them, who have neglected the same, and with such remarks relating to the object of the law as they may deem important to communicate.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually, with such assistance as shall be rendered by any authorized committee of the Rhode Island Medical Society, to make and publish, not exceeding one thousand copies, a general abstract and report thereof, in form as prescribed by section third of this chapter. He shall also cause said returns to be arranged, full alphabetical indexes of all the names to be made, the whole to be bound in convenient sized volumes, and carefully preserved in his office, for which he shall receive the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. The blank forms required to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall, on application, be furnished by the Secretary of State, to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, town clerks, clerks of the Society of Friends, and other persons requiring them, substantially after the following forms, viz.: The record of a *birth* shall state the date and place of birth, name and sex of the child, whether living or still born, the name and surname, color, occupation, residence and birthplace of the parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of a *marriage* shall state the date of the marriage, place, name, residence, and official station of the person by whom

married, names and surnames of the parties, age, color, occupation and residence of each, condition (whether single or widowed), what marriage, if second, third or other marriage, the occupation, birthplace and name of their parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of *deaths* shall state the date of death, name and surname of deceased, the sex, color and condition (single or married), age, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names and birthplace of parents, disease or cause of death, and the time of recording, so far as can be ascertained.

#### OF MARRIAGES.

SEC. 4. Every Society of Friends, clergymen, and all others, authorized to join persons in marriage, shall make a faithful record of every such rite performed by them, in manner and form aforesaid, and return the same on or before the second Monday of every month, for the last preceding month, to the clerk, of the town in which such rite shall have been performed; and no marriage shall be solemnized, until the parties shall have signed and delivered to the authority about to solemnize it, or to the clerk of a Society of Friends, a certificate containing the information required for the record of a marriage, as prescribed in the third section of this chapter.

#### OF BIRTHS.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the clerk of each of the towns, annually, in the month of January, to collect the facts required by section third of this chapter, in relation to all children born in the town during the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding, and for each full report of a birth so obtained, the clerk shall receive ten cents, to be paid by the town in which the birth is recorded.

#### OF DEATHS.

SEC. 6. Whenever any person shall die in the State, it shall be the duty of the physician attending in his or her last sickness, within forty-eight hours after the death, to leave with the family, if any, or persons having care of deceased, or to give to the undertaker or person who conducts the funeral, a certificate stating the name of the deceased, the date of the death, and the disease or cause of death.

#### OF UNDERTAKERS.

SEC. 7. There may be appointed by the town authorities of every town a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of the authorities.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the undertaker, or of the person who conducts a funeral, or who buries, or deposits in a tomb, the body of any deceased person, to obtain the facts required by section third of this chapter, in relation to deaths, concerning such deceased person, together with the physicians's certificate of the cause of death, if a physician was in attendance, and on or before the second Monday of the next succeeding month to make a return of the facts obtained, together with the physician's certificate, to the clerk of the town in which the death occurred.

SEC. 9. Any town may enact municipal laws, more effectually to attain the objects herein contemplated: *Provided*, they do not conflict with the main and specific object of this act, viz.: to secure the most perfect registration.

## OF FEES.

Sec. 10. The town clerk or person recommended and appointed as aforesaid, shall receive for each record of a birth or death, made and returned as required by law, ten cents; and for each record of a marriage, made and returned as required by law, twenty cents; to be paid them out of their respective town treasuries: *Provided*, that the yearly compensation to be paid out of the town treasury as aforesaid, to any one town clerk or person appointed as aforesaid who shall faithfully perform the duties prescribed by this chapter, shall not be less than five dollars. Undertakers and others making returns of deaths as required in section eight of this chapter, shall receive for each full report of a death made to the town clerk, five cents in the cities of Providence or Newport, and ten cents in the other towns of the State.

Sec. 11. If any clergyman, physician, undertaker, town clerk, clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, or other person shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed on, or required of him, by this chapter, he shall, at the discretion of the court or justice trying the cause, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town in which the offence shall occur, the other half to the person who shall complain of the same.

Sec. 12. In order that it may be more surely ascertained that no clergyman, physician, coroner, undertaker, or clerk of the Society of Friends, neglects to make the returns specified in this chapter, each one shall cause his name and residence to be recorded in the clerk's office of the town where he resides.

Sec. 13. No letters of administration or letters testamentary, shall be granted by any court of probate upon the effects or estate of any person until the death of such person, or the facts from which the same is presumed, shall be duly certified, as near as may be, to the town clerk, in order that the same may be duly registered according to the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 14. The said books or registers, or a certificate duly certified by the town clerk, or persons appointed as aforesaid, as containing a full copy of the record of any marriage, birth or death, shall hereafter be admitted in any court in this State, as *prima facie* proof of any marriage, birth or death.

Sec. 15. Births, marriages, and deaths of non-residents shall be distinguished from those of residents, in the returns, by being arranged separately.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of State may, from time to time, vary the forms of returns, and require such additional information as he may consider necessary to effect the object of this chapter.

Sec. 17. The sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, annually, to be drawn for by the Secretary of State, is appropriated out of the general treasury, to defray the expense incident to examining, collecting and arranging the registration returns, making the necessary tables and drawing up the report required by the second section of this chapter.











